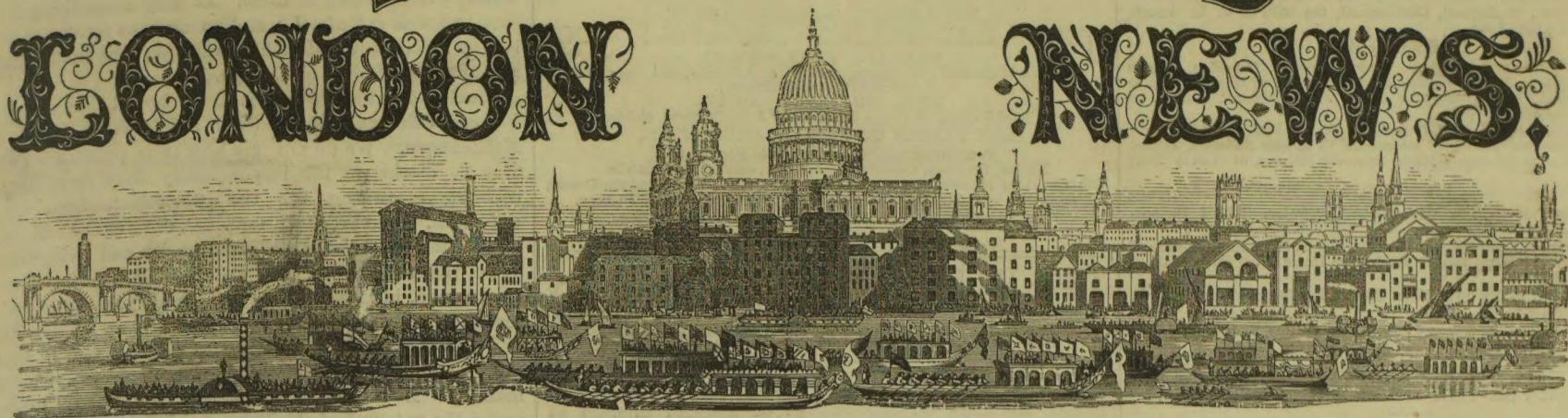


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1937.—VOL. LXIX.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS { SIXPENCE.
BY POST, 6d.



THE WAR: BURNING AND PILLAGE OF GURGUSOVACZ BY THE TURKS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst., at 32, Upper Brook-street, Lady Victoria Evans Freke, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at Paignton, Devon, the Hon. Mrs. Colborne, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at 15, Cromwell-road, Lady Emma Talbot, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at Ingwell, Cumberland, the wife of J. L. Burns-Ludlow, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Charles Henry Wynn, of Rûg, Merionethshire, second son of Lord Newborough, to Frances Georgiana, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Romer, of Bryncelyn, Merionethshire.

On the 5th inst., at Redenhall Church, by the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Rev. T. T. Perowne, Rector of Redenhall, to Hester Sancroft, second surviving daughter of the late William Sancroft Holmes, of Gawdy Hall, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at 35, Pembridge-villas, Bayswater, C. M. I. Pollock, fourth son of the late Sir D. Pollock, Chief Justice of Bombay, aged 60.

On the 31st ult., at Campsea Ashe, the Rev. H. E. Knatchbull, Rector of that parish, eldest surviving son of Sir E. and Dame Mary Knatchbull, of Mersham Hatch, aged 69.

On the 22nd ult., at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Talbot, Royal Artillery, aged 46.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 16.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 10. Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. J. Evans; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. H. M. Luckock, Canon of Ely.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Duckworth, Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. George Jepson. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Henry Gordon Merriman, Rector of Mitchelmersh; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Cunningham Geikie.

MONDAY, SEPT. 11. Moon's last quarter, 4.20 a.m. British Association at Glasgow: sectional meetings, 11 a.m.; 8 p.m. (discourse by Professor Sir Wycliffe Thomson).

Athletic Sports: Bicester and Coventry. Margate Regatta. London Rowing Club, junior sculls (two days).

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12. Hereford Musical Festival (four days). Meeting of Associated Chambers of Commerce, Bristol (two days).

British Association, at Glasgow: sectional meetings, 11 a.m.; dinner by the Lord Provost, Corporation Galleries; soiree, 8 p.m.

Northamptonshire Agricultural Society Show, Brackley (two days).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer, Corrected	Temperature of the A.R.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 A.M.		
Aug. 30	29.537	57.8	49.9	76	9	51.8	66.7	WSW. SW. SSW.	370
31	29.163	49.6	45.8	88	8	47.1	58.7	SW. W.	422
1	29.662	56.2	47.7	75	6	51.9	66.3	WNW. WSW.	165
2	29.816	55.3	46.2	73	8	49.5	64.8	WSW. NW. N.	93
3	29.943	56.4	46.0	70	—	51.8	65.5	N. NW. SSW.	219
4	29.677	60.3	59.0	95	10	54.9	67.3	S. SSW.	415
5	29.646	62.6	54.3	76	7	59.6	69.6	SW. SSW.	474

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.695 29.138 29.611 29.730 29.935 29.712 29.623
Temperature of Air .. 62.2° 52.1° 57.3° 53.6° 68.3° 61.2° 65.1°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 55.7° 47.7° 62.9° 52.1° 60.0° 59.8°
Direction of Wind .. SSW. W. W. NW. NW. SSW. SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 30	5 50	6 14	6 40	7 12	7 50	8 34

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chaterton.—THE AUTUMN AND WINTER DRAMATIC SEASON will COMMENCE on SATURDAY, SEPT. 23. Engagement of the famous Actor Mr. Barry Sullivan, who will make his First Appearance in London since his return from America in his great impersonation of Richard III. On SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, the Performances will commence, at Seven o'clock, with an Anatomical Eccentricity, by H. Savile Clarke, entitled THAT BEAUTIFUL BICEPS. Characters by Messrs. Brittain, Wright, F. W. Irish, Percy Bell, Misses H. Coventry and C. Jecks. At a Quarter to Eight will be produced Shakespeare's Tragedy of RICHARD III, adapted by Collier, Cibber, Richard Duke of Gloucester, Sir Henry Sullivan. Other characters by Mrs. Hemans, Vezin, Madame Fanny Huddart, Miss Edith Stuart, Miss Grattan, Mr. Henry Sinclair, Mr. J. F. Cuthbert, Mr. Charles Vandenhoff, Mr. Howard Russell, Mr. Frank Tyras, Mr. H. M. Clifford, Mr. Douglas, Mr. H. Evans, Mr. G. R. Ireland, Mr. Percy Bell, Mr. C. H. Fenton, Mr. James Johnstone, Mr. B. Dolman, Mr. J. B. Johnstone, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. M. Byrne, Mr. H. Naylor, and Master Grattan. New historical scenery by William Beverley. Costumes by Mr. S. May and Mr. Lawler, designed by Alfred Maltby, from researches among the following authorities:—The Harleian MSS., Hewitt, Meyrick, Shaw, Glose, Planché, the collections of Europe, &c. At the conclusion of the tragedy the National Anthem will be sung by the entire strength of the company. The whole to conclude with a Grand Ballet of Action, arranged by Mr. John Cormack, entitled THE STORM FIEND, in which Messrs. Charles and Henry Lauri and 300 Auxiliaries will perform. Prices from 6d. to 24s. Doors open at half-past six, commence at seven o'clock. Box-Office open from ten till five daily.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Calendar for Week ending SEPT. 16. MONDAY, SEPT. 11, Last week of Myers's Great Hippodrome, and Gran's Little putian Spectacular and Equestrian Pantomime, LITTLE SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, RED RIDING HOOD. THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.—Great Firework Display and Races, in addition to the above. Monday, Sixpence; other days, One Shilling, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the reception and sale of Pictures by the British and Foreign Schools. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. W. Bass, Crystal Palace.

DORE'S TWO GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Phœbus's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," "Night of the Crucifixion," "House of Calaphas," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Alpine, Eastern, English Lakes, &c. NOW OPEN, Burlington Gallery, 191, Piccadilly. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. Ten to six.

THE MARBLE.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW PROGRAMME. EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.

Every Night at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight. Fauteuils, 1s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes, £2 12s. 6d. and £1 1s. 6d. No fees. No charge for programmes.

BETHNAL-GREEN BRANCH MUSEUM.—The COLLECTION of PICTURES so well known as the DULWICH GALLERY has been lent by the Governors, while the Galleries are under repair, to the Bethnal-Green Museum, and is NOW OPEN to the public. The Museum is open from Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from Ten a.m. to Ten p.m.; and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays (students' days), from Ten a.m. to Six p.m., on payment of 6d. each person.

WITH THE ST. LEGER NUMBER OF THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS, SEPT. 13.

(Which will abound with appropriate Pictures, Poems, and Articles by Leading Artists and Writers.)

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY

A Double-Page Drawing, in Tints, by John Sturgess, entitled

THE FAMOUS THREE-YEAR-OLDS OF 1876,

comprising spirited and accurate Portraits of

Kisber, Petrarch, Camelia, Forerunner, and L'Enguerrande.

Other striking Illustrations in all the Departments of Sport and the Drama embraced by this popular Journal will be contained in this Number.

To be obtained of all Newsagents, and of the Publisher,

148, STRAND, LONDON.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1876.

During the last ten days England has been ablaze with public meetings on the subject of Turkish misrule as illustrated by the wholesale atrocities perpetrated in Bulgaria by Bashi-Bazouks under the eye, if not at the instigation, of the Government at Constantinople. These meetings are remarkable on two accounts. The first is that they have been spontaneous expressions of public feeling. They have not been got up in response to the signal of central wire-pullers. The second is that, with very rare exceptions, they have not been party demonstrations. Tories, Whigs, and Radicals have united in testifying to the outlying world the horror and indignation excited in the bosom of English Society by the contemplation of scenes of barbarity such as have not been displayed in Europe for many hundred years past. Everywhere men have protested against the policy of giving the slightest sanction or aid to the Government of the Porte. The spirit of that Government, as exemplified in the rule of its provinces, has been pronounced a scandal to Europe, and especially a scandal to Great Britain, the only ally which has not been driven from the side of the Imperial oppressor. The agitation has not even taken a form of hostility to her Majesty's Ministers. It has not called for their removal. It has not pouted upon them indiscriminate censure. Its main object has been to effect a change in the policy supposed to have been, hitherto, directed in favour of the Turks. It has prescribed no detailed plan for the future, although it has certainly pronounced a strong opinion as to the necessity of giving to the disaffected provinces of the Sublime Porte administrative autonomy, to such an extent, at least, as may serve to secure the Christian populations against incessant wrongs. There is some reason to believe that the voice of the people thus uplifted has at length found an echo in her Majesty's Cabinet, and that if the lines upon which it has recently proceeded, in dealing with the relations between the Sultan's Government and his Christian subjects, have not been abandoned, they have been so far altered in the direction which they took as to represent much more closely than heretofore the opinions and will of the English people.

The Ambassadors of the six Powers at Constantinople have taken their first step. On Saturday last each of them handed to the Foreign Secretary of the Porte a separate note, similar, though not identical, inviting the Council of Ministers to consent to the conclusion of an immediate armistice of a month's duration, and it is understood they would submit preliminary articles of peace early this week. There are rumours afloat—not, however, known to be authentic—that the Porte and Servia are to have no decisive voice in the matter, but will be required to submit to the resolutions of the great Powers, and that the successes obtained by either party during the negotiations are to have no effect upon the conditions of peace. The armistice will probably be assented to by the Porte, though with extreme reluctance. Should it be rejected, and should the consequence of its rejection be the armed intervention of Russia, Sir Henry Elliot has warned the Sultan's advisers that they must not reckon upon any support from this country, because the popular indignation excited by Bulgarian atrocities would make it impossible. We know not, at the present time of writing, what may be the preliminary articles of peace agreed upon by the representatives of the Powers at the Porte. If they relate solely to the penalties to be exacted from Servia and Montenegro for having rushed into war, moderate as they may be, they will not cover the exigencies of the situation. Servia, possibly with some view to national ends of a selfish and ambitious character, was impelled to grasp the sword mainly by sympathy with the sufferers of her own race in Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria. The cries and miseries of these provinces had become intolerable, and, though Servia and Montenegro have failed in their object, it would be an absurd blunder to bring about peace between the Porte and the Principalities, leaving the provinces, on behalf of which they took up arms, in the condition in which they were previously to that fatal step. Turkish misrule in these provinces, unhappily, is by no means occasional. It belongs to the normal condition of things. It has gone on from bad to worse, and from the nature of the case it must continue to become more flagrant

as years roll on. They cannot be left where they are. Even in the interest of Turkey itself, they must be placed upon a different footing. They are a periodical source of disquietude to Europe. The fire of rebellion is never wholly extinguished in them. It may smoulder, but it is sure to break out afresh; and no one can foresee whether it may not extend into a conflagration that shall envelop all the great Powers of Europe.

Such being the case, it is to be hoped that the great Powers will not restrict their attention to Servia and Montenegro. We do not see how it is possible for them fitly to discharge the responsibility they have claimed without arranging for the protection from insult, extortion, outrage, and murder the entire Christian population in Turkey. "The integrity and independence (save the mark!) of the Ottoman Empire" may be maintained, in as far as they are a reality, quite as well by making the provinces in question tributary to the Porte, and in other respects investing them with self-governing power, as by letting them remain as they are at this moment. Ever since the Crimean War, Turkey has been under the tutelage of the European Powers, and they have pledged themselves to protect from oppression the Rayahs who pay allegiance to the Sultan. They are bound, therefore, to see to some solution of the present crisis which will guarantee to them a moderate degree, at least, of freedom and contentment. There may be some difficulty in agreeing upon how this is to be done. But there can be no doubt that it may be done, and less doubt that it ought to be done. The Turk must be brought to reason and decency, or submit to the inevitable alternative. The question of a general war is in the hands of the Powers themselves. A little self-sacrifice, a subordination of great public to what, in comparison, may be called private interests, a paramount consideration of what would be best for humanity, might go a long way towards the elimination of the Eastern Question from European politics. This is the critical moment in which such an issue may be obtained. The opportunity, if now missed, may perhaps never recur. We trust that our own Government will rise to the occasion; and we concur in the advice tendered to Lord Beaconsfield by the *Daily News*—"Let him give up the theory of the restoration of the *status quo*, and be guided by facts which can neither be concealed nor changed, and he may yet do the country a service which it will not forget."

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Balmoral Castle.

Prince Leopold lunched with the Earl of Fife at Mar Castle, on Thursday week, and was afterwards present at the Braemar games and gathering of the Royal Highland Society. His Royal Highness dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales the next day at Abergeldie Castle.

Princess Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales visited her Majesty on Saturday last. Count and Countess Gleichen lunched with the Queen. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, minister of Morningside, Edinburgh, arrived at the castle, and, with Sir Stafford Northcote, dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at the castle by the Rev. Dr. Taylor. The Prince and Princess of Wales had luncheon with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Princess of Wales on Monday, at Abergeldie Castle. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present at a ball given to the servants, tenants, and gillies by the Prince and Princess of Wales at Abergeldie.

bride's initials in jewels, surmounted by an Earl's coronet, the gift of the bridegroom. The Hon. and Rev. Bertrand Bouvier performed the ceremony, assisted by the P. Bouvier and Rev. George Williams. After breakfast the Earl and Countess left for Northerwood, Lord and Lady Londesborough's seat, near Lyndhurst, to pass the honeymoon. The wedding presents, numbering upwards of 200, included, from the Prince and Princess of Wales, a pearl and diamond pendant; from the bridegroom, a tiara, riviére, bracelet, and pendant in diamonds, diamond padlock bracelet, gold locket surrounded by diamonds, with "Nina" and coronet also in diamonds, a pair of lapis lazuli solitaires with "76" in diamonds, a sapphire and diamond ring, half-roop ruby ring, single ruby ring surrounded by diamonds, single pearl ring surrounded by diamonds, and a plain gold "porte bonheur" bracelet, with cat's-eye and diamonds.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Benbough, Joseph, to be Vicar of Llandewy Rhydderch, Monmouthshire. Brooke, J. M. S.; Incumbent of Christ Church, Falkirk, N.B. De Moleyns, William Bishop; Prebendary of Shaford in Wells Cathedral. Evans, W. J.; Chaplain of Gloucester Infirmary. Johnson, George Macness; Rector of Burningham Parva, Norfolk. Heypinstall, Henry; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Denshaw. Kingston, George Durrock; Rector of Farborough, Kent. Knowlys, C. Hesketh; Rector of North Meols, Lancashire. Utterton, Frank Ernest; Vicar of Leatherhead. Watkins, Edwin Arthur; Vicar of Ubbeston, Suffolk.—*Guardian*.

Dean Stanley preached, on Sunday, in the parish church, Scarborough, in aid of the Scarborough National Schools.

It has been decided to reopen the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, on Wednesday, Nov. 1 next (All Saints' Day), the work of restoration and refitting being in course of completion.

The new church of Kirk Braddan, near Douglas, which has been built two years, was consecrated, on Thursday week, by the Bishop of Lichfield.

The Church of All Saints', Lambeth, having recently been thoroughly cleaned and renovated, was reopened, on Thursday, with full choral service, at eight p.m.

The Rev. E. R. Colby, M.A., on the occasion of his leaving the curacy of the parish church, Torquay, has been presented with a purse of money, by some of the leading parishioners, as a token of their goodwill and regard.

Last Saturday Lord Hatherley laid the foundation-stone of the Hook Memorial Church, which is to be erected at Leeds, in memory of the late Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester, who for more than thirty years laboured as Vicar of that parish.

Mr. Daniel Lancaster, of London, brother-in-law of the Vicar of Nuneaton, has placed £500 in the hands of the last-named gentleman for the erection of a chancel to the Abbey Church, now being built.

A memorial window has been erected in Boxgrove Priory Church to the memory of the late Duchess of Richmond. The artist was Mr. O'Connor, who executed the beautiful window in the same church erected by the Goodwood tenantry as a memorial of the late Duke.

A large Munich window, executed by Messrs. Mayer, was unveiled in Mitford church on the 27th ult. It is the gift of Mrs. Wm. Mitford, and is in memory of her husband, Captain Wm. Mitford, late of H.M. 73rd Regiment, and of Colonel W. Vernon Mitford.

The Bishop of Durham has written to the Archbishop of York suggesting that the county of Northumberland should be constituted a separate see, and offering to relinquish £1500 per annum of his own income if an additional £1000 a year be provided for the endowment of such new bishopric.

Last Saturday the foundation-stone of a new church at Ashton-under-Lyne, for the newly-formed district of Holy Trinity—where the Rev. J. Broome began work in a mission-room over a stable—was laid by Mr. T. Heginbotham, on a site given by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. Mr. Heginbotham will bear the expense of building the new church.

The annual report of the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty has been issued. It states that the flow of contributions from benefactors towards the improvement of poor benefices had not abated in 1875. Grants were assigned in the year to ninety-two cases, as compared with eighty-seven in 1874. The receipts and payments in 1875 both show an increase over 1874—the receipts of £131,638, and the payments of £122,269. Notwithstanding the increased business of the office connected with the Acts relating to ecclesiastical dilapidations and agricultural holdings, the transactions of the last quinquennial period contrast favourably with those of the preceding one, the yearly average of benefactions, money, and stock having increased from £13,275 to £19,160; the grants by the board from £10,440 to £16,470, while the charges of management had decreased from £7590 to £6830.

The Thunderer relief fund has reached £6000.

The Rev. Canon Jeffries, of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Chapel, has been presented with a testimonial, value about £250, at the Royal Music-Hall, Bath-street.

A park or recreation-ground, value £12,000, was, on Wednesday, given to the Mayor and Corporation of Jarrow, for the use of the public, by Sir Walter and Lady James.

Mr. Lowe, M.P., has consented to deliver an address at the distribution of prizes, next month, at the annual meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Institute at Manchester.

The Autumn Exhibition of the Manchester Royal Institution opened on Tuesday, with a more than usually large and varied collection.

The *Birmingham Post* states that the fund for the erection of a statue to Mr. C. P. Villiers, M.P., at Wolverhampton, now amounts to about £1000.

Next Sunday the lists of all persons in England liable to serve as jurymen will be exhibited on the church doors, and those who are sixty years of age and upwards can claim exemption by applying to the overseers of their respective parishes. It is a mistaken notion that if summoned they can be excused on account of their age, and Judges have constantly to tell the applicants that until their names are removed from the lists they are bound to serve.

Forest-hill was the scene of much excitement during a few days last week owing to an advertisement in a morning paper stating that a domesticated young lady was wanted "to assist a lady in her household, to take the place of a lost niece, and to receive all her advantages of salary, marriage portion, and future provision in life, with a comfortable home." An early train took down some thirty or forty elegantly-dressed young women, nearly all travelling first class, and the number of applicants during the first day is estimated at 500. A smaller number came on the following day, and upwards of 180 letters were received by post. It appears that the advertisement was practically for a maid-of-all-work.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Marquis of Hartington has consented to take the chair at the 212th anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation, on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30.

The second annual show of cut flowers, plants, fruit, and vegetables of the Kennington Amateur Horticultural Society opened on Tuesday at the Horns Assembly Rooms. Some of the flowers and plants shown by working men in the neighbourhood were of excellent quality.

A little boy fell into the Thames from the Temple Stairs on Monday afternoon and was being carried away by the tide, when Mr. A. Austin, an actor engaged at the Vaudeville Theatre, leaped in and swam towards the boy, but, owing to the strong ebb-tide, the child was carried towards the Temple Pier, and rescued with a boathook, just as he was sinking, by the pierman. Mr. Austin was heartily cheered.

A portion of a tunnel which is being built under Caven-dish-court, Houndsditch, connecting the Metropolitan Railway from Bishopsgate to Aldgate, gave way, on Wednesday afternoon, burying beneath the ruins a number of workmen and carrying with it a horse and cart and the driver. Two men were taken out dead, and six so dreadfully hurt that no hopes were given of their recovery.

Collections for the benefit of the London hospitals were made, last Saturday, in workshops, in the streets, on steam-boats, and in other ways. When the work of counting was concluded, at night, the contents of 153 boxes were found to be £685 18s. 5d., and the total amount received was £1035 18s. 5d. Money will be coming in from works in different parts of London for two or three weeks.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the fourth week of August) was 77,170, of whom 34,250 were in workhouses and 42,920 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 5456, 14,201, and 21,762 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 583, of whom 380 were men, 169 women, and 34 children under sixteen.

The new building of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, the foundation-stone of which was laid less than a year ago by Madame Adelina Patti, is now completed and open for the reception of patients; no attempt at external ornamentation has been made, but internally the arrangements are most complete, and even artistic; the ventilation and heating are on the newest principles, and the whole work is a credit to the committee and to their architect, Mr. Ernest Turner.

During last month the fish meters appointed by the Court of the Fishmongers' Company seized at and near Billingsgate Market and on board boats lying off that place 48 tons of fish as unfit for human food. The fish numbered 53,378, of which 26,150 arrived by water and 27,228 by rail, and the quantity was thus composed:—Fifty-one brill, four cod, 310 crabs, 8800 dabs, 11 dories, 7300 gurnets, 3926 haddocks, 225 herrings, 848 lobsters, 500 mackerel, 39 mullets, 10,888 plaice, 13 salmon, 135 smelts, 1076 soles, 390 thornbacks, 12 trout, 50 turbot, and 18,800 whiting; and, in addition, two baskets of prawns, 452 bushels of periwinkles and 194 of whelks, 612 gallons of shrimps, and 280 lb. of eels. The whole mass was promptly destroyed, and its sale thus prevented.

There were 2329 births and 1288 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 61, whereas the deaths were 179 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the five preceding weeks had steadily declined from 29.5 to 20.5, further fell last week to 19.3, a lower rate than has prevailed in any week since the end of June. The deaths included 8 from smallpox, 11 from measles, 41 from scarlet fever, 1 from diphtheria, 32 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever, and 134 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to each of these seven diseases were considerably below the corrected average. The mean temperature of the air at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, during eleven days ending last Saturday was 56.5 deg., being 3.7 deg. below the average for the same period in sixty years.

At a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, rewards amounting to £120 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for recent services. The life-boats have been instrumental, this year, in saving 314 lives from wrecks, besides assisting to save twelve vessels from destruction. Other rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from shipwrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to £1028 were made on life-boat establishments. The receipt of various contributions and legacies to the institution was announced. A new life-boat has recently been forwarded to Cemaes, on the coast of Anglesea; it was the gift of Mr. G. Heginbotham, of Ashton-under-Lyne and Southport, and is named the Ashtonian, in honour of the birthplace of the donor. Reports were read from the inspector of life-boats to the society on their recent visits to the coast.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

In accordance with custom, Mr. Benjamin Scott, the Chamberlain, has laid before the Corporation a statement of last year's expenditure, of which the *City Press* gives the following details:—

The total income of last year (including a balance brought forward) was £655,391 11s. 10d. Of this sum, £103,996 2s. 4d. was received from the various markets—that of Smithfield furnishing the highest return £54,165, and Columbia the lowest, its payments being a trifle under £4. Rents and quit rents made up the goodly total of £100,483, nearly £3000 more being received on account of premiums for granting leases and "renewing fines." Brokers' rents yielded £8266; £11,821 was received as interest on Government securities; the judiciary fees at the Mansion House amounted to £1029, and those at the Guildhall to £894. The reimbursements on account of prisons are set down as £591 for Newgate and £3618 for Holloway; while from similar sources are derived the items of £1728 on account of criminal prosecutions, £5000 felons' goods, fines, and forfeitures; £8705 Mayor's Court fees; and £4978 officers' surplus fees and profits. Fees on metage of grain and fruit and on the stamping of weights and measures reached £141. The two smallest items in the account are sale of old metal, £2 11s. 8d., and fees on petroleum licenses, £1.

Turning to the statement of expenditure, we find the charges on the Corporation estates amounting to £15,188, of which £4896 is given as the cost of collection and management. The charges on the markets, including interest on loans, repayments, &c., make up a total of £100,335. The police expenses for the year are £23,018, and the expenses of the magistracy £8952. The two prisons have cost during the time £19,283, and other expenses connected with the administration of justice in the criminal courts are set down at £6681. The expenses of the civil government of the City, including

allowances to Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, judge and officers of the Mayor's Court, expenses of the Mansion House, Guildhall, &c., £49,711. The pensions amounted to £7357, charitable donations to £3985, and honorary votes to £3968. £6581 was spent upon the City of London School and the Freemen's Orphan School. The Epping Forest business involved the expenditure of £6929. Parliamentary expenses were £2041, the Guildhall library and museum is set down for £2506, and a second item of £442 is also charged on account of the erection of the new library. A large item is that of the international municipal banquet, which cost £12,349, other charges under this head being for the déjeuner to Prince Leopold, £1638, and the reception of the Czar of Russia, £484.

STATE ANNUITANTS AND PENSIONERS.

The finance accounts of the United Kingdom for the year ended March 31 last, issued from the Treasury by Mr. W. H. Smith, contain a detailed statement of the amount issued from the Exchequer during the year for payment of annuities and pensions charged on the Consolidated Fund.

The first section includes the annuities to the members of the Royal family, each of which has its special Act of Parliament as the authority for its payment. The first of these—the annuity to the Duchess of Cambridge—carries us back to the fifty-eighth year of George III.; and the last—the annuity to Prince Leopold—brings us down to the thirty-seventh year of Queen Victoria. The sums thus paid are:—The Crown Princess of Prussia, £8000; Princess Louis of Hesse, £6000; the Prince of Wales, £40,000; the Princess of Wales, £10,000; the Duke of Edinburgh, £15,000 and £10,000 (the latter amount being the sum voted "to provide for the establishment of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and her Imperial and Royal Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, and to settle an annuity on her Imperial Highness," although the name of the Duchess does not appear, as the name of the Princess of Wales does, upon the official list); Princess Christian, £6000; Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), £6000; the Duke of Connaught, £15,000; Prince Leopold, £15,000; the Duchess of Cambridge, £6000; the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Princess Augusta), £3000; the Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; and the Princess of Teck (Princess Mary of Cambridge), £5000—making a total of £157,000.

The next class of pensions is that for Military and Naval services, which are divisible into several sections, the first being hereditary, the second to the first receiver and his immediate successor only, and the third for life. In the first section there is the annuity of £4000 to the Duke of Marlborough, originally voted in Queen Anne's reign; Lord Rodney and Lady Rodney, £1000 each; Earl Nelson, £3500, and Countess Nelson, £1500; Viscount Exmouth, £2000; Earl Amherst, £3000. In the second section we find the Duke of Wellington credited with £4000; Viscount Combermere, £2000; Lord Seaton, £2000; Lord Keane, £2000; Lord Hardinge, £3000; Lord Gough, £2000; Lord Raglan, £2000; and Lord Napier of Magdala, £2000. The life annuities are:—Viscount St. Vincent, £3000; Lady Raglan, £1000; Sir W. Fenwick Williams, Bart., £1000; Sir H. M. Havelock, Bart., £1000; and Lady Havelock, £1000.

The pensions for Political and Civil services come next on the list. At the head of these stands the name of Viscount Eversley, the ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, who has a life pension of £4000; and the Countess of Elgin and the Countess of Mayo, widows of Indian Viceroys, who receive £1000 each per annum. After these special pensions are three of the first class to Cabinet Ministers—Sir George Grey, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Walpole—of £2000 each, Mr. Disraeli's being suspended during his tenure of office. The annuities of the second class are £1200 to Mr. C. P. Villiers, late President of the old Poor Law (now the Local Government Board), and £1200 to the late Mr. Headlam, Judge Advocate-General, which was, however, reduced by his receipt of other emoluments. In the third class the only annuity is that of £1200 to Lord Clarence Paget as a former First Secretary of the Admiralty; and in the fourth class there are two pensions of £1000 to late second secretaries of the same department—Admiral W. A. Baillie-Hamilton and Mr. W. G. Romaine. These, with pensions of £1200 to Mr. Maberly and Mr. Macaulay, ex-Commissioners of Audit, bring the pensions for Civil and political services up to £19,295.

Next comes a list of pensions for Judicial Services in Great Britain, beginning with ex-Lord Chancellors, which includes a moiety of £5000 paid to the late Lord St. Leonards to the day of his death, and £5000 each to Lords Chelmsford, Hatherley, and Selborne. Lord Cairns's name is on the list, but his pension is suspended while he is in office. Among the other pensions paid during the year, some of which have since lapsed owing to the death of the recipients, we find £3750 to Sir W. Erle, £3500 to Sir J. T. Coleridge, £2856 to Sir E. V. Williams, £3500 each Sir J. B. Byles and Sir Samuel Martin, £3198 to Sir H. S. Keating, £1980 to Sir G. E. Honymann, £3500 each to Lord Penzance, Sir R. T. Kindersley, and Sir John Stuart, and pensions of £800 or £1000 to retired county-court judges, bringing up the amount on this head to £58,718. The pensions for judicial services in Ireland, including £3692 to Sir Joseph Napier and Lord O'Hagan, as ex-Lord Chancellors, amount to £15,848.

The pensions for Diplomatic Services, some of which are now charged to the Civil Service Estimates, amount to £13,392, and include £1786 to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, £1700 to Earl Cowley, and £1700 to Lord Napier and Ettrick.

Account is also given of three Hereditary Pensions—to the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £2160; the Earl of Bath, £1200; and the heirs and descendants of John Penn (for ever), £4000.

The Miscellaneous Pensions consist of allowances to the survivors of the establishments of the late Sovereigns, including the servants of Queen Charlotte, £358; of George III., £10; and of Queen Caroline, £15 (this last annuity having terminated on April 5, 1875); and pensions of £10,652 formerly on the Civil List of George IV. and William IV.

The miscellaneous pensions for Ireland include £32 to persons who suffered by the Rebellion in 1798, and £2671 formerly charged on the Irish Civil List.

Two influentially-attended public meetings, representative of the counties of Carnarvon, Denbigh, and Anglesea, were held in Bangor, on Monday, in furtherance of the proposed industrial training-ship for North Wales, Chester, and border counties. It has been resolved that the line-of-battle ship St. George, which is to be furnished by the Admiralty for this object, shall be stationed in the Menai Straits, official soundings and observations having indicated that as the most desirable site. Lord Penrhyn, Lord Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, presided at the afternoon meeting. The attendance included several members of Parliament, the Bishop of Bangor, and the Deans of St. Asaph and Bangor. In the evening the chair was taken by Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P. Mr. Whalley, M.P., was among the speakers, and suggested the formation of a local corps of naval artillery volunteers. A memorial to the Admiralty was adopted on the subject.



THE WAR: SERVIAN PRISONERS AT RAGOCZ.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.



THE WAR: TURKISH PRISONERS (SPIES) AT IVANITZA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE SERVIAN ARMY.



THE WAR: PEASANTS SEEKING REFUGE AT IVANITZA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE SERBIAN ARMY.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 7.

The summer season may be said to have drawn to a close, and the Parisians are flocking back to the capital once more—driven home in many cases by the inclement weather which has set in at most of the watering-places. The capital has not escaped a similar visitation, the thermometer having suddenly fallen during the latter half of last week, and this change in temperature having been accompanied by wind and rain.

Whilst so many people have been enjoying a holiday pure and simple, the various members of the Government have been perforce obliged to devote the leisure of the vacation to the consideration of questions of importance. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the whole of the diplomatic staff have been kept constantly on the *qui vive* by the aspect of affairs in the East, whilst the remaining Ministers seem to have been most anxious to show their determination to be equally engaged in schemes for the public welfare. The new Minister of War has, of course, been busily occupied in arranging the details of the autumn manœuvres. M. Waddington is investigating the educational reforms that have been pointed out as desirable at the meetings of various municipal councils; whilst M. Dufaure is closely examining into the working of the department under his control, and supervising the collection and translation into French of digests of all the leading laws of foreign nations. The Minister of Agriculture has been occupied with the question of the terms on which foreign products will be admitted to the International Exhibition of 1878, and has published a decree regulating this matter, and giving the contemplated building the status of a customs dépôt. The works are being pushed forward, and the publication of all the internal regulations, &c., may be looked for in the *Journal Officiel* in a few days.

The interment of the remains of the late M. Felicien David led to a deplorable scandal. The deceased having been an officer of the Legion of Honour, the customary detachment of troops attended to do honour to him. They arrived at his house in the Rue des Monts Greverts in the afternoon; but, on the officer in command learning that the remains were to be conveyed direct to the cemetery, without any intermediary stoppage at a church for the performance of a religious ceremony, he at once refused to allow his men to take part in the procession, and withdrew them. A large number of those who had assembled followed his example, and the corpse was conveyed to the cemetery with a very scanty following, and interred—contrary to the universal custom in France—without any speeches being pronounced over the grave. Much indignation has been expressed at what some writers profess to regard as a direct insult to that freedom in religious opinion which has always been tolerated amongst public men since 1830. It is rumoured that a circular will be issued forbidding such conduct in future on the part of officers in command of funeral detachments, though the one in question stated that he acted in obedience to the commands of his superiors. An interpellation on the subject will be made as soon as the Chambers reassemble, and meanwhile subscriptions are pouring in for a national memorial to the deceased composer.

There have been an unusually large number of murders, accidents, and suicides to occupy public attention during the past fortnight, as is usually the case when political matters flag in interest. Amongst other casualties, a cattle-dealer was almost devoured by a lion intended for Bidel's menagerie at the Lyons station, on Saturday, in consequence of his thrusting his arm into the truck where the animal was confined.

MacMahon, accompanied by the Minister of War, is engaged in inspecting the military manœuvres of the eighth army corps in the department of the Nièvre. The calling out of the *Reservistes* for their twenty-eight days' service has been most satisfactory. Those belonging to Paris started for their various head-quarters on Friday, and attracted great attention as they passed through the streets. Their bearing and behaviour were both highly commendable.

The new man-of-war, the Annamite, was launched on Tuesday, at Cherbourg. The previous attempt was thwarted by an accident.

The Court of Appeal has confirmed the sentences passed on the English bookmakers for illegal betting at Fontainebleau and the Bois de Boulogne.

Recent reports regarding the vintage are very unfavourable, the anticipated yield being only two thirds of last year's. The exact result, however, cannot be determined till the completion of the grape gathering.

SPAIN.

The *Morning Post* states that the news which has recently been published of the discovery of a conspiracy in Navarre and the shooting of two sergeants, as well as the intelligence of disorders at San Sebastian, is destitute of foundation.

PORTUGAL.

The King, who has been making a stay of some duration at the watering-place of Vidago, has returned to Oporto.

BELGIUM.

The town of Ghent has celebrated by great fêtes the three-hundredth anniversary of the Pacification of Ghent, the celebrated act by which the whole of the Netherlands, Catholic and Protestant, united against the Spaniards. The fêtes began, on Sunday, with the unveiling of the monument in the Town-hall. On other days there was an historical procession, composed of ten groups, representing the compromise of the nobles, the tribunal of blood, the Holy Inquisition, the Spanish fury at Antwerp, the union of the provinces of the Netherlands, the religious peace, the return of the exiles, the Prince of Orange, the signing of the pacification at the Hôtel de Ville of Ghent, and the town of Ghent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Vienna on Sunday night, and was received at the railway station by the Imperial Crown Prince Rudolph and Sir Andrew Buchanan, with the members of the British Embassy. On Monday afternoon, in company with the Crown Prince, he went to witness the military manœuvres.

The Emperor has invited the Cesarewitch to accompany him chamois-hunting, at the latter end of the month, at Mueizuschlag, and afterwards to be present at the military manœuvres at Nikolsburg and Goesloellae.

The International Prehistoric Congress was opened at Pesth, on Monday, in presence of the Archduke Joseph, by Herr Trefort, the Minister of Public Instruction, who welcomed the guests on behalf of the Hungarian Government. The President of the Congress, Herr Pulszky, then made a remarkable speech, in which he enlarged on the prehistoric periods of Hungary. The secretary also read a speech treating on the development of prehistoric studies in Hungary, and commenting on the fine collection of prehistoric articles now exhibited. All the speeches were delivered in French. There are over a hundred foreign guests of all nations.

MR. GLADSTONE ON EASTERN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on "Bulgarian Horrors and the Question of the East" has been published. It is dedicated to Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. The heads of the points discussed by the right hon. gentleman are:—How the present situation has been brought about; sketch of the Turkish race and Government; the policy of the British Ministry; the questions and answers; the discovery of the Bulgarian horrors; the British fleet at Besika Bay; the snares to be avoided, and the ends to be pursued.

Mr. Gladstone urges that it is not yet too late, but it is very urgent, to aim at the accomplishment of three great objects, in addition to the termination of the war, yet inseparably associated with it:—

1. To put a stop to the anarchical misrule (let the phrase be excused), the plundering, the murdering, which, as we now seem to learn upon sufficient evidence, still desolate Bulgaria.

2. To make effectual provision against the recurrence of the outrages recently perpetrated under the sanction of the Ottoman Government, by excluding its administrative action for the future, not only from Bosnia and the Herzegovina, but also, and above all, from Bulgaria; upon which, at best, there will remain, for years and for generations, the traces of its foul and bloody hand.

3. To redeem by these measures the honour of the British name, which, in the deplorable events of the year, has been more gravely compromised than I have known it to be at any former period."

Mr. Gladstone says, as regards the territorial integrity of Turkey, he is still desirous to see it upheld, though he does not say that desire should be treated as a thing paramount to still higher objects of policy; but he demands "the total withdrawal of the administrative rule of the Turks from Bulgaria, as well as, and even more than, from Herzegovina and from Bosnia." The right hon. gentleman concludes as follows:—

"An old servant of the Crown and State, I entreat my countrymen, upon whom far more than perhaps any other people of Europe it depends, to require, and to insist, that our Government, which has been working in one direction, shall work in the other, and shall apply all its vigour to concur with the other States of Europe in obtaining the extinction of the Turkish executive power in Bulgaria. Let the Turks now carry away their abuses in the only possible manner—namely, by carrying off themselves. Their Zaptiehs and their Mudirs, their Bimbashis and their Yuzbachis, their Kaimakams and their Pashas, one and all, bag and baggage, shall, I hope, clear out from the province they have desolated and profaned. This thorough riddance, this most blessed deliverance, is the only reparation we can make to the memory of those heaps on heaps of dead; to the violated purity alike of matron, of maiden, and of child; to the civilisation which has been affronted and shamed; to the laws of God or, if you like, of Allah; to the moral sense of mankind at large. There is not a criminal in a European gaol, there is not a cannibal in the South Sea islands, whose indignation would not rise and overboil at the recital of that which has been done, which has too late been examined, but which remains unavenged; which has left behind all the foul and all the fierce passions that produced it, and which may again spring up, in another murderous harvest, from the soil soaked and reeking with blood, and in the air tainted with every imaginable deed of crime and shame. That such things should be done once is a damning disgrace to the portion of our race which did them; that a door should be left open for their ever-so-barely possible repetition would spread that shame over the whole. Better, we may justly tell the Sultan, almost any inconvenience, difficulty, or loss associated with Bulgaria,

Than thou, reseated, in thy place of light,
The mockery of thy people, and their bane.

We may ransack the annals of the world, but I know not what research can furnish us with so portentous an example of the fiendish misuse of the powers established by God 'for the punishment of evil-doers and for the encouragement of them that do well.' No Government ever has so sinned; none has so proved itself incorrigible to sin, or, which is the same, so impotent for reformation. If it be allowable that the executive power of Turkey should renew at this great crisis, by permission or authority of Europe, the charter of its existence in Bulgaria, then there is not on record, since the beginning of political society, a protest that man has lodged against intolerable misgovernment, or a stroke he has dealt at loathsome tyranny, that ought not henceforward to be branded as a crime. But we have not yet fallen to so low a depth of degradation; and it may cheerfully be hoped that, before many weeks have passed, the wise and energetic counsels of the Powers, again united, may have begun to afford relief to the overcharged emotion of a shuddering world.

Having done with the argumentative portion of the case, I desire to perform yet one other duty, by reminding my countrymen that measures appear to be most urgently required for the relief of want, disease, and every form of suffering in Bulgaria. Lady Strangford has, with energetic benevolence, proposed to undertake this work. It seems to me to go far beyond the powers of any individual, however active and intelligent. I will presume to urge that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, there is a call upon her Majesty's Government to take the matter in hand. I do not mean by means of a grant of public money; but by communicating with the municipal and local authorities, and submitting to them the expediency of opening subscriptions; by placing the whole machinery of the Embassy at Constantinople and of the consulates and vice-consulates at the service of the undertaking, and by supplying men able to organise and superintend the distribution of relief from the military, and possibly also the naval, departments."

The accounts of these atrocities in Bulgaria have aroused feelings of horror and indignation among all ranks and parties. Numerous meetings have been held throughout the country, and many others are announced to take place, for the purpose of denouncing them.

This (Saturday) afternoon has been fixed on for holding a great meeting on Blackheath, at which Mr. Gladstone is to speak, on the subject. In a letter which he has addressed to the secretary pro tem. of the Greenwich Liberal Association, he proposes that an address to the Crown should be moved, praying for the objects which it may think ought to be sought for.

At a meeting held at the Townhall, Nottingham, last week, a letter was read from the Hon. R. Bourke, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which, after referring to the action taken by the English Government, he denounces the atrocities committed as altogether unjustifiable, and reflecting shame upon the Government under which they took place and infamy upon the actors in the dreadful crimes which have been perpetrated.

The inhabitants of Belgrade have sent addresses of thanks to Earl Russell and Mr. Freeman for their efforts on behalf of the Christians of Turkey.

Canon Liddon, who has gone to Servia, has, with other clergymen, drawn up an address to the Queen praying her Majesty to call the attention of her Government to the necessity of, without delay, requiring that the children who have been carried off from the devastated villages of Bulgaria shall be immediately restored to their parents, or, if their parents have been murdered, to their nearest friends; and also praying that the attention of the Porte be at once called to the destitute condition of those Christians in Bulgaria and Bosnia who have not been exterminated, and that it be insisted upon that they be supplied with food and shelter before the approach of winter, at the cost of Turkey. The address further prays that her Majesty's Government will, in conjunction with the other Powers of Europe, secure the complete separation from Turkey of the provinces inhabited by the Slavonic race.

The committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales has unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect that it regards with horror and indignation the Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria, and that it cordially unites with those who demand that all the influence of England shall be used for the deliverance of the oppressed provinces from Turkish cruelty and misrule.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., who is in the north of Scotland, being unable to be present at a town's meeting held, on Monday night, at Rochdale on the subject of the Turkish atrocities, sent a letter, which was read at the meeting. Mr. Bright says that the Government of England should clear itself of all partnership in the interests and policy of the Turkish Government; it is a partnership in no degree necessary to our interests, and it degrades us in the estimation of every Christian nation. Every town should have its meeting to protest against the country being stained and disgraced by a participation in the policy and crimes of the Turkish Government.

At the same meeting a letter was read from the Bishop of Manchester, suggesting that, besides expressing indignation, the English public should be ready and willing to show active sympathy with those who have suffered.

Lord Shaftesbury sent a telegraphic message concluding with the words, "Listen to no terms of peace that shall throw back the provinces under the absolute control of the Turks."

At a meeting in the Shoreditch Townhall a letter was read from Mr. Fawcett, expressing his belief that such a feeling had been aroused in England as had not been witnessed in the present generation.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., addressing his constituents at Sheffield, on Monday, spoke of the Turkish atrocities, saying that the moral sensibilities of the country had never received a greater shock than during the last few months.

Preaching, on Tuesday, at the reopening of a church at York, the Archbishop of the diocese referred to the Turkish atrocities. He said it was a shame that we had helped with English blood and treasure in the past to prop up the tottering throne of the Sultan. Let the people speak out now, that not one groat from our coffers, not one drop of blood from the meanest man in our ranks, should be given hereafter to keep that black spot in the midst of Europe.

Cardinal Manning, in declining to attend the proposed meeting of working men on the subject, expresses his abhorrence of the outrages, and says that no one desires more ardently than he to see the Christian populations, not in Europe only, but in the East also, liberated from the Turkish rule.

BULGARIA.

We take the following extract from the September number of the *Leisure Hour*, which has, during several months past, contained a very instructive series of articles upon "The Border Lands of Islam." The article upon "Servia" was also reprinted some weeks since in our own Journal, and our best acknowledgements are due for the opportunity of using these timely contributions to geographical, historical, and political knowledge:—

Bulgaria presents the appearance of a plateau which gradually ascends from the steep banks of the Danube to the Balkans. This celebrated mountain chain—the ancient Haemus—rises in several of its peaks to about 6000 ft. above the sea. On the west of the town of Sophia Mount Orbelus reaches the height of 9000 ft. Forming a grand natural rampart or line of defence to Constantinople, the seat of the Turkish power, the Balkans, after running due east between Bulgaria and Roumelia, dip suddenly on the Black Sea. Westward, at the sources of the Jantra, the summits are clothed with snow in June. The descent on the southern or Roumelian side is rugged and precipitous, but northwards it is made gradual by numerous ramifications from the crest which runs through Bulgaria. These offshoots form systems of low hills, generally wooded or covered with rich pasture, and separated by valleys or small plains drained by feeders of the Danube. But, though well wooded, the low hills do not possess the magnificent forest trees of the higher Balkan range. In some places they are covered with a thickly-set jungle of dwarf oaks. The great mountain chain is penetrated by passes and defiles; two of the principal are Trajan's Gate and the Iron Gate, the one leading to Sophia and the Danubian valleys, the other to Varna and the Black Sea. No cross roads among the mountains connect these various passes. In 1829 General Diebitsch traversed the Balkan passes with an army of Russians, and in Adrianople dictated to the Porte a treaty of peace. The principal rivers which belong to the province of Bulgaria are the eastern branches of the Morava, which enters Servia; flowing through the valleys which lie eastwards, and seeking the waters of the Danube, are the Isker, Vid, Osma, Jantra, and Taban. The Kamtschik and Pravadi enter the Black Sea. Bulgaria is thus a region of mountains, and hills, and well-watered valleys; near the Danube, however, the land is level, and plains extend along the Black Sea coast. The whole length is about 300 miles, with breadth from 60 to 100 miles, and its area about 33,000 square miles. While such are in general the physical features of the province, we may now enumerate its varied inhabitants. These consist of about 1,500,000 of Bulgarians, and 500,000 of Osmanli Turks, and 80,000 to 100,000 Tartars. The Circassians are about 80,000, the Albanians 60,000, and the Roumanians 40,000; the Gipsies amount to 25,000, and the Jews to about 10,000. There are also 10,000 Armenians and an equal number of Russians. The Greeks are 8000 and the Servians 5000; besides a few Italians and Germans, not together more than 1000. The Bulgarians are of Slavic origin. The country now known as Bulgaria was before the year 679 occupied by Slavs, who had driven southwards or exterminated the old Thracian race. These settlers, known by the name of the seven tribes, were in their turn subdued by the more warlike tribe of Bulgares, who descended from their resorts on the Volga, and who, like the Turks, were of Tartar or Finnic origin. The Bulgares, after giving their name to the country and the language, became absorbed in the more numerous Slavic race; but not without blending with it certain Tartar characteristics of feature and disposition, which are still to be recognised in greater or less degree in the

existing Slavo-Bulgarians. In the beginning of the ninth century—to give a brief résumé of their history—we find that this interblended people, under kings of their own, had risen into a formidable power, and were in a state of chronic feud with the Greek empire. In 861 the country south of the Balkan was ceded to them, and received the name of Zagora. In the same year the Bulgarian king, Borgoris, and his people embraced Christianity, and at the end of the tenth century, under King Samuel, Ochrida, on the Albanian border, became the seat of their power and patriarchate. From the rise of the monarchy, indeed, until its destruction in the eleventh century, the wars of the Bulgarians with the empire form, says Finlay, "an important and bloody portion of the Byzantine annals." They were overthrown by the Emperor Basil II., who was named "the Slayer of the Bulgarians." From the twelfth century onwards the Bulgarians may be regarded as a subdued people. At the Turkish conquest, unlike their brethren the Slavo-Serbs, they do not appear as a nation. The Osmanlis exterminated what remained of the Bulgarian nobility, and the present rayahs are the descendants of the serfs who were attached to the soil of a large part of what is now modern Turkey. Impassively they seem to have resigned themselves to this abject condition, and meekly to have passed under the yoke of their Moslem masters. They are, indeed, a people who have lost their history, and are without the inspiring effect of national traditions. As in Bosnia and Albania, numbers of them, and for like reasons, became Mohammedans. The conquering race are, as we have said, represented in Bulgaria by only half a million of Osmanlis, and their number is steadily decreasing. Owing to this decrease it has been the policy of the governing power to introduce Tartars and Circassians of the Mohammedan faith into the province. Thirty-five thousand Tartars of mixed blood occupy the territory of the Dobrudcha, a grassy steppe with low hills on the Black Sea, to the north of Varna. The whole of the population, indeed, along the coast is of a mixed character. The genuine Bulgarian looks down on the Gagaus, as he calls the mongrel race, with no small contempt. In addition to these Mongolian residents, there have also arrived in Bulgaria Crimean Tartars, who were permitted to leave the Russian empire after the last war. These new-comers endured much suffering on their arrival, but they soon showed that they were industrious, sober, and honest. They now live in perfect accord with Turks, Roumanians, and Bulgarians. Among this mixture of nationalities is the large body of Circassians who recently emigrated into Bulgaria by invitation of the Porte. These are settled on the frontier mountains between Servia and Bulgaria, where, though addicted to robbery, they contrive to support themselves by tillage as well as by pillage. All throughout the lands of the Turk, as in Bulgaria, Gipsies and Jews abound; the former, there as elsewhere, are a wandering race, the latter frequent the towns intent on money-making. As a refuge from compulsory military service, numbers of Russians have crossed the Danube, and the contiguity of Albania, Servia, and Roumania to Bulgaria accounts for an Albanian, Servian, and Roumanian population. The Greeks are attracted by commerce, and of the Armenians we may remark that they are a portion of that interesting people driven from their own Asiatic land by tyranny and oppression, and now to be found in colonies in most countries of the globe. Active, industrious, and hospitable, devoted to trade and manufactures, the Armenians have prospered wherever they have settled. In Bulgaria they are mostly either Government employés or merchants in the towns. They are a handsome race, and the women especially are noted for the delicacy and regularity of their features. There can be no question that the Bulgarian Christians have been for ages cruelly maltreated and oppressed by the governing Moslems. It is a well-authenticated fact that hundreds of them are annually killed by Mussulmans without inquiry being made. The injustice and extortion which have so long reigned in Turkey have driven many of the Bulgarians into the ranks of Hajduks, or mountain brigands. They are, in fact, connected with the peasants by ties of common descent and friendly intercourse and find shelter in their houses during the severity of winter. These bands, in some respects answering to our ideas of the Robin Hoods or Rob Rys of our own land, constitute themselves the guardians of the rayahs, and live by taking revenge on their oppressors. The father of a family will tell you coolly, "The Pasha plundered me, and I sent my son to the Hajduks." Brigandage has existed in the Balkans for centuries. Robbers by profession in time of peace, the Hajduks become patriots in time of commotion or war. The sudden outbreak of the insurrection in the mountainous region between the Balkan and the Rhodope ridge in May last was the work of the Hajduks and their abettors. On the unhappy peasants being compelled to join in the movement, terrible reprisals were made by murderous bands of Bashi Bazouks and Circassians.

The sixteenth annual exhibition in connection with the Derbyshire Agricultural and Horticultural Society, under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire, took place at Derby on Tuesday; and on the same day the annual show of the Manchester, Liverpool, and North Lancashire Agricultural Society was opened, at Southport, under favourable conditions—£3000 being offered as prizes in the different competitions.

The forty-fourth exhibition of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society was opened on Tuesday. After an address from Mr. G. L. Basset, the president, the awards were made known. In the mechanical section, chiefly devoted to mining machinery, silver medals were given to G. Green, of Aberystwyth, for ore-dressing floors; the Usk Side Company, for underground hauling-engine; to Tangye Brothers, Birmingham, for compound condensing-engine; to W. Husband of Hayle, for deadweight safety-valve; and to Henry Taylor, Chester, for drum ore-dressing machine. In the naval architecture department Mr. Hartwell, of Guernsey, received a silver medal for yacht models. Mr. Sydney Hodges was awarded a silver medal for a figure in oils, and Mr. W. Spreat, Exeter, that for landscape. In water colours Miss M. A. Carter, Torquay, obtained the medal for figures, and Mr. F. Browning that for landscape. In ornamental art the Torquay Terra-Cotta Company, Messrs. Doulton, of Lambeth, and Mr. G. Bedford, of Torquay, obtained medals; and in photography, G. Cooper and Co., Hull; George Nesbit, Bournemouth; Brown and Barnes, Liverpool; A. F. Smith, London; B. Wyles, Southport; A. and G. Boul, London; and E. G. Lee and Co., Cardiff, won silver medals. In the amateur section W. Grant, Cullompton, for tree-studies, and H. W. White, of the Isle of White, for photo-ceramics in different tints, were awarded medals. The president, in his address, mentioned the formation of the county committee, who were raising £1000 for rock-boring experiments, with a view to cheapening the production of minerals. Sir John St. Aubyn, M.P., and Mr. Arthur Poldarves Vivian, M.P., took part in the proceedings, the latter expressing a belief that they had seen the worst of the depression of trade throughout the country.—The annual meeting of the Cornwall and Devon Miners' Association was held at Falmouth, on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Rev. Saltern Rogers. The gathering was a large and influential one.



DRIVING GROUSE ON THE MOORS.

DRAWN BY G. B. GODDARD.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The first appearance of the Earl of Beaconsfield as a peer in "print" was made in the *Times*, on Thursday, when his Lordship wrote to the leading journal to explain that, when he made his celebrated comic speech in the House of Commons on the atrocities in Bulgaria, he called the Turks, not an "historical," but an "Oriental," people. Furthermore, the Earl of Beaconsfield expresses his regret that anybody should have laughed at a speech which was uttered in perfect gravity; but the misplaced laughter, he was subsequently told, came from only one member. Who uttered, I wonder, that solitary and ill-timed guffaw? Was it Mr. Whalley? No; the member for Peterborough, with all his eccentricities, is a chivalrous and kindly-hearted gentleman. Could it have been Mr. Jenkins? Scarcely. "Ginx's Baby" makes other people laugh, but is himself incapable of cachinnation.

At all events, it is as certain that somebody laughed as that Lord Beaconsfield sneered at as "a coffee-house babble" the "ower-true tale" related, in perfect honesty and sincerity, by Mr. M'Gahan, the special correspondent of the *Daily News*. I have met the gentleman in question (he is the dauntless American who went to Khiva), and I should say that he was about as unlikely a person to tell lies as any English peer, prelate, or member of Parliament could be. But he is the special correspondent of a newspaper, and that in the eyes of many highly respectable people is an unpardonable offence. A bluebook full of the windy incubrations of some dandy attaché of an Embassy, or a Consul who got his consulate because his aunt was nursery governess in the family of the second cousin of a Colonial Minister, may be implicitly believed; but it is quite "the thing" sneeringly to impugn the veracity of the accomplished men who have served a long apprenticeship to a most difficult and hazardous trade, and who risk their lives any day of the year in the simple performance of their duty, looking neither for places under Government, pensions, nor Companionships of the Bath. If they did look for such honours they would not get them.

Lord Beaconsfield, however, abides by his opinion that "massacre, not torture, is the custom of an Oriental people." This is an amazing assertion. Is the horrible mode of death known as *impalment* torture? Is the application of the *bastinado* to the soles of the feet torture? Are the Chinese an Oriental people? and has Lord Beaconsfield ever seen a series of pictures representing Chinese punishments? On the whole, I incline to the opinion that this is a wonderful age, and that statesmen are going about saying the most extraordinary things.

Mr. Gladstone (of whose pamphlet on the atrocities and the Eastern Question generally 100,000 copies will probably be sold within the next four-and-twenty hours) has found a solution for the Turkish difficulty. Servia, Bosnia, and Bulgaria are all to be completely emancipated from the Ottoman rule. Meanwhile, the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has publicly exhorted his congregation to pray for the defeat of the Turks, and that they may be speedily swept out of Europe altogether. But, must not such a sweeping out necessitate a vast amount of bloodshed, Mr. Spurgeon? Dr. Baxter Langley, at a public meeting at Woolwich, expressed his burning desire to be off to Turkey at once, and "fight the blackguards himself."

The setting in of the "silly season" has perhaps not a little to do with the existing agitation of the public mind. If the atrocities in Bulgaria had occurred during the progress of the Tichborne case or the Balham inquest, the public indignation against Turkey would not, perhaps, be quite so intense. I cannot, myself, see that the present spasm of popular indignation will lead to anything more definite than the subscription of a few thousands of pounds to the excellent Lady Strangford's fund for the relief of the distressed Bulgarians. Beyond this, to what is all the tall talk to lead? It is tolerably certain that there is no chance of the Liberals turning out the Tories. It is much more certain that the people of England, who remember how their fathers and brothers were done to death by blundering mismanagement in the Crimea twenty years ago, will not go to war with Russia; and, speechify and write pamphlets as we may, I hope to live to see the Russians in Constantinople, and an English governor-general of Egypt at Cairo.

The newspapers, nevertheless, can still spare a few occasional corners for "silly season" items of the "enormous gooseberry," "shower of frogs," "fall of red rain," and "skeleton of a cat discovered in a gas-pipe" order. Hotel charges, too, are coming to the front; and a very pretty quarrel has arisen between a tourist who spent a night at Ostend and the landlord of the well-known and comfortable Hotel Fontaine at the sandy Belgian watering-place. The tourist has made public his indignation at having been charged fifty francs a day for a drawing-room and three bed-rooms, and forty-two francs—say thirty-three shillings—for a dinner for three people and two bottles of St. Julien. Touching the charge for the apartments, it may be as well to bear in mind that the fashionable season at Ostend is now at its height; and, with regard to the dinner, I may just observe that last Saturday I was one of a party of three at a very select hostelry at Hampton Court. We had a very modest dinner, washed down by a single bottle of St. Julien, a cider cup, and three small cups of coffee, and our bill came to two pounds sterling—that is to say, fifty francs, and, in paying the bill, we should as soon have thought of grumbling, or writing to the *Times*, as of making a raid on Queen Mary's viney and plucking the grapes.

Ladies, may I ask, who is your laundress? Do not, I entreat you, deem the question a gross piece of impertinence, nor think it due to that spirit of levity in which I am sometimes (unjustly) accused of indulging. I am as serious as Lord Beaconsfield was in the House of Commons; and I hope that no irreverent member of my constituency will laugh. Who is your laundress, ladies? I am anxious to know, for the reason that I wish to recommend a first-rate washerwoman to the notice of the nobility and gentry. A lady whom I have the honour to know (and to know her is a liberal education), a refined and accomplished lady, whose name in literary, artistic, and musical circles is a household word, has had the courage to go into the washing line of business. In conjunction with a *grande dame de par le monde* (I am not joking, I assure you), she has taken a roomy old mansion at Paddington, with several acres of drying-ground; she employs about fifty workwomen; she has sent to Paris for an auxiliary force of *blanchisseuses de fin*, and her steam laundry is now in active operation. I must not give her name and address, since this is not an advertising column; but I shall be glad to give any information which may be required to any correspondent who may do me the honour to write to me privately. *A Xeres de la Frontera*, says the Spanish proverb, *que no tiene camisa no quiero lavandería*; but we are not all so fortunate as the shirtless philosopher of *Xeres de la Frontera*; and "Who is your washerwoman?" is a more important query than "Who's Griffiths?"

G. A. S.

GROUSE-SHOOTING.

The Twelfth of August is a golden day in the sportsman's calendar: it is to the gunner what the Second of November is to the lover of the chase, when fox-hunting may be said regularly to commence, as on that day the Quorn Hounds meet at Kirby Gate, and the "meets" of other packs are duly advertised. The light air of the early morning of a fine Twelfth; the free, open, almost unbounded prospect; the ground interspersed with heath, *rashes*, and natural grass; the keepers, gillies, and well-trained dogs—all tend to exhilarate the spirits; while the boldness of the game upon discovery, erectly uttering his cry of warning to his brood—his vigorous, lengthened flight—keep up the excitement long after it is sated with following the skulking black game, walking up partridges in a stubble-field, having them driven to you, according to the present practice, or standing in a hot corner of a modern battue. It is then that you realise that poetical outburst of the Hon. T. H. Liddel:

The moors! the moors! the joyous moors!
When autumn displays her golden stores;
When the morning's breath
Blows across the heath,
And the fern waves wide
On the mountain side,
'Tis gladness to ride,
At the peep of dawn, o'er the dewy moors!
For the sportsmen have mounted the topmost crags,
And the fleet dogs bound o'er the mossy hags,
And the mist clears off as the lagging sun
With his first ray gleams on the glancing gun,
And the startled grouse and the blackcock spring
At the well-known report, on whirring wing.

The spots where grouse are now to be met with in numbers are much circumscribed of late years. The black grouse used to be common in the New Forest in Hampshire, and in some parts of Devonshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire; but of late they have become in many places perfectly extinct, and in others "small by degrees and beautifully less." Yorkshire is still a good grousing country, and anyone fond of picturesque scenery may enjoy a day's amusement with his gun in Wales. Ireland, too, furnishes excellent sport to the grouse-shooter, especially in the counties of Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, and Kilkenny. The Kerry, Wicklow, Clogheen, and all the north country mountains abound in grouse. The grousing of England, Wales, and Scotland is, however, vastly superior to that of "Ould Ireland"; and there is no question about the superiority of "bonny brave Scotland" over every other part of Great Britain for the breeding and rearing of the "Tetrao Scoticus."

In the Highlands of Scotland the lairds let their grounds for grouse-shooting, and such is the rage for this sport that the Southrons have to pay pretty considerable sums for their month's amusement. To the latter we would venture to offer a piece of advice—which is, never to hire a moor without first ascertaining that it abounds in birds; for the advertisements often describe moors as well stocked with grouse when they have been shot down to such an extent as hardly to leave enough for the sportsman's dinner. The next consideration is to ascertain that there is tolerable good "accommodation for man and horse," for a shooting pony is a very useful appendage, not only to carry the "gunner" to his shooting-ground, but to send to the neighbouring village or town for letters and purchases. Every one who hires a small moor will have to rough it; he must be content to do so, as the Guardsman in the Peninsula is said to have said he could rough it—on port wine and a beef-steak. Thanks, however, to Mr. Morel, provisions can be had both in London and at Inverness upon which the gunner can luxuriate for the time he is on the moors.

We now proceed to describe the delight of a day with the grouse. Let us suppose a party of four engage a moor from some of the large proprietors, and which, from the character of the lessors, is sure to abound in game. All they have to do is to send to Mudie's for the best novels of the day; to procure a good supply of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and meerschaums; place themselves in one of the Scotch express-trains (their servants having preceded them with their dogs, guns, ammunition), and, after an agreeable journey, they will find themselves at their destination. Hampers of wine and spirits, preserved soups, meat, vegetables, with every sort of comestibles, *terrines de foie gras*, sardines, potted char, Westphalian hams, will then be unpacked, and preparations made for dinner. To the above will be added some fine trout or salmon which the keeper has procured from a neighbour. The "early to bed, early to rise" system will be adopted, so that the head may be clear and the hand steady for the next morning's work. At daybreak the sportsmen will arise, take a bath in the fresh mountain stream, devour a hearty breakfast, and then start for the bonny brown moors.

Having arrived on their ground for the day, the keeper and gillies will be in attendance with the dogs. On the subject of dogs used for grouse-shooting sportsmen differ; some recommend the old English spaniel or setter, others the pointer; the former, it is said, have better noses, their feet are defended by their long hair from the ling, which, in dry weather, cuts like wire; the only objection to their general use is that they require such plenty of water, without which their speed and steadiness are frequently called in question. Upon the moors there is seldom a want of water, and these dogs there undoubtedly show themselves superior to the pointer, being for the most part higher mettled, and hunt with more courage. But as the above question is a moot one, I will leave it to be solved by others. "Well, Davy, what sport shall we have to-day?" inquires one of the party. "At the streek o' day, yer honour, I saw mony a pack as I crossed the burn," replies Sandy M'Allister. "Hist, hist!" at that moment another exclaims. "Beat your ground well, and, as the wind is rising, try the lee side of the slope—in the ling you will sure to get a shot." True is this warning; bang, bang, is heard, and a brace of fine grouse prove the unerring aim of the gunner. This is followed by other shots, and by luncheon time a fair quantity of these heather birds were laid out in front of a bothy, where a midday meal was prepared.

While the sportsmen are enjoying their hearty lunch, we will remark that the red grouse is exclusively confined to the British Isles, and has never been found on any part of the Continent. This bird is in length fifteen inches, in weight about nineteen ounces. Grouse pair in the spring, and lay from five to ten eggs, either on the bare ground, or, as we have seen them, on a few mosses and a little heather scraped together in some indentation of the soil, and often sheltered by a bush. In many cases no concealment is attempted beyond the sprigs of heather or broken ground around, a certain proof of their original wild nature. The pairs of red grouse are more natural parents than those of the wood grouse or black game, the male of each of which separate from their respective hens, and take no more notice of the brood than our farm-yard chanticleer. Return we to the bothy. "What's that, Sandy, sticking out in the right pocket of your jacket?" "That's joost the whisky." "And what's that great lump in your left pocket?" "That's jist the other whisky." "Well, Sandy, take out one of the large bottles, and let us see what it is like. Fill round to everyone, and drink success to grouse-shooting."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing of the past few days has again been of the poorest character, indeed there has been very little to chronicle since the termination of the Sussex fortnight, as the Stockton and York meetings were spoilt by the hard state of the ground. Two fine days' sport took place at Wolverhampton last week, and, from the style in which Fanny Day cut down the Memento colt in the Chillington Stakes, it is clear that she cannot be very far from the top of the tree, and she is a rare advertisement for Carnival, who now fills Macaroni's place at the Cobham Stud. The weather was so wet and cold on the first day of the Sandown Autumn Meeting that there were scarcely five hundred people in the park, though matters improved materially in this respect on the Friday. Old Caramel won a couple of events, and the racing was decidedly good throughout, though, since the value of the prizes has been reduced, we do not see such high-class horses competing. The Warwick Meeting was favoured with two very fine, warm days, and, though the Warwick Cup ended ignominiously in a walk over for the forfeits, the attendance on each day was enormous. The useful Tribute beat the Memento colt very cleverly in a two-year-old race, and the Leamington Stakes fell to Finis (7 st. 7 lb.), Chypie (7 st. 8 lb.) and Snail (8 st. 9 lb.) being second and third respectively. At Richmond, where Fanny Day cantered off with another race, there were good fields for nearly every event; and Messrs. Pratt and Barbrook furnished a capital day's sport at Dover.

We regret to say that Thompson, the crack light-weight jockey, died, on Wednesday afternoon, of smallpox, which he caught at Aberdeen last week. Fagan and another boy in Bates's stable are also suffering from the disease, but are doing well. Thompson made his first appearance in the saddle in 1873, but his first winning mount was on Gleneagle, in the Great Northamptonshire Stakes, in the following season, and since that time he has won sixty-five races, including the Newmarket Handicap (twice), Great Yorkshire Handicap, Chester Cup, &c.

A determined opposition to Kisber for the St. Leger—which, it is hardly necessary to state, will be run next Wednesday—set in last week; and, though he has partially recovered his position, a shade of odds is still laid on the field. Now that the Derby winner is slightly under suspicion, the field promises to be larger than was generally imagined, and most of the following will be seen at the post:—Kisber (Maidment), Petrarch (Morris), Julius Caesar (Webb), Coltness (T. Osborne), All Heart (Constable), Enguerrande (Hudson), Skylark (Archer), Hellenist (Chaloner), Clanronald (Goater), Lina (Glover), Wild Tommy (Custance), and Wisdom (Parry). Among the doubtful division may be reckoned Bersaglier (W. Wood), Goral (Griffiths), Grassendale (J. Osborne), Hardiada (Snowden), Morning Star (Gallen), and Levant. Reports from Newmarket state that Kisber is galloping in brilliant style, and has made great improvement since he was last seen in public; and, if he comes to the post fit and well, it really seems useless to look any further for the winner, as he has already beaten nearly everything that is likely to oppose him with consummate ease.

The return-match between Nottinghamshire and Surrey, which took place last week, was, we believe, the last of the county cricket contests of the season. The ground was not favourable for heavy scoring, and at their first attempt the Surrey team were all disposed of for the miserable total of 26. Their second effort produced just 100 runs; but they were defeated in a single innings, with 24 to spare. Shaw and Morley bowled beautifully for the winners, taking eleven and nine wickets respectively; and Shrewsbury (65, not out) batted exceedingly well. This week, at Scarborough, the M.C.C. and Ground had defeated Yorkshire by seven wickets. No large scores were made for the county; but, on the other side, Messrs. A. N. Hornby (50) and R. D. Walker (58) contributed well. The feature of the match, however, was the bowling of Mr. C. K. Francis, who, in the first innings of Yorkshire, took seven wickets for 12 runs.

On Saturday last D. Stanton and C. Thuillet rode a fifty-mile race on bicycles at Lillie-bridge. They kept in close company for forty-six miles, when the former took a strong lead, and, though Thuillet made the greatest efforts and materially lessened the gap between them, he was ultimately beaten by about twenty yards, in 3h. 14 min. 8 sec.

Salmon-fishing with nets ended yesterday week for England and Wales, three days' grace, however, being allowed. Anglers are permitted to fish for two months longer. The salmon season of this year has been a much more productive one than that of 1875.

Thursday week was the last day of the Torbay Royal Regatta, and there was but one "event"—a Channel race to the Eddystone and back, eighty miles. Twenty-eight yachts were entered, but, in consequence of the rough weather, only six started—Oimara, Dolphin, Boadicea, Latona, Gulnare, and Wanderer. All but the Latona and Boadicea were driven back. The prizes were two cups, worth £150 and £50 respectively. The Boadicea (378 tons) arrived at Torquay on the following morning, and the Latona (160 tons) in the evening.

Ramsgate Regatta was held on Wednesday, and, owing to the sea that was on, much risk was caused to those who engaged in it. Of the four boats that started in one race, one retired and two were sunk. A four-oared galley race followed, and the Ramsgate boat went down. Seeing the danger to life, the harbour-master interfered, and forbade the carrying out of the programme.

Of the Inter-Collegiate race rowed yesterday week at Philadelphia we hear that Yale won. First Trinity, Cambridge, did not complete the course, Mr. Close being unwell. The four-oared race has, according to the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times*, been given to the Thames crew in consequence of a foul. The Boston boat won the final heat of the pair-oared race, against Green and Thomas, of London. The final heat of the sculling-race was won by Hamlon, of Toronto.

ARCHERY.

The Blackmoor Vale archers competed last week for prizes at the King's School Cricket-ground, Sherborne. The prizes were taken thus:—Extra Prizes: The Vice-President's (Sir W. C. Medlycott, Bart.), for the greatest number of golds for the day, Miss Surtees; the Lady Paramount's (Mrs. Thompson), for the greatest number of blues for the day, Mr. Penrose. Club Prizes:—Ladies: Highest gross score at 60 yards, Miss Dendy; greatest number of hits ditto, Miss Phelps; best gold, Miss Penny; highest gross score at 50 yards, Miss Surtees; greatest number of hits ditto, Miss Fooks; best gold, Miss E. H. Parke; wooden spoon, Miss Carré. Visitors:—Highest gross score, Miss Ley. Gentlemen:—Highest gross score at 60 yards, Mr. Penrose; greatest number of hits ditto, Rev. C. Phelps; best gold, Mr. H. Grant-Dalton; highest gross score at 80 yards, Rev. H. Medlycott; greatest number of hits ditto, Mr. Martin, sen.; best gold, Mr. Jocelyn Fooks; wooden spoon, Rev. H. Dodington. Visitors:—Highest gross score, Mr. Bryant. There were no ties, but Miss Carré, having won a first prize last year, was precluded from taking the "Hits" prize at 60 yards on account of the deduction made from her total of the outer

circle. Miss Surtees was specially fortunate in securing the vice-president's prize, as well as the score at 50 yards; and Mr. Penrose took away the two chief gentlemen's prizes. The archery ball was held at the Digby Hotel, Sherborne.

The third and concluding meeting of the Anglesea Club was held in Sealbridge Park. Miss Dendy made the highest score at 60 yards in the ladies' competition, and Mr. Ellis the highest score at 60 yards in the gentlemen's competition. Ladies' highest aggregate score at 50 yards at the three meetings, Miss Fox. Greatest number of hits at 60 yards, Miss Phelps. Greatest number of hits at 50 yards, three meetings, Miss Flocks. Best gold at 60 yards, Miss Carré. Best gold at 50 yards, Miss E. H. Parke. Visitors' prize, Miss Hoskyns. Lady Paramount's (Mrs. H. S. Bower) prize, for reds and blues at the three meetings, Miss Fox. Challenge Badge, highest aggregate score of the season, Miss Fox. Gentlemen: Highest score at 80 yards at the three meetings, Mr. Penrose. Greatest number of hits at 60 yards, Mr. H. H. Wood. Greatest number of hits at 80 yards, three meetings, Mr. H. Grant-Dalton. Best gold at 60 yards, Mr. Clerk. Best gold at 80 yards, Mr. Nevile. Third score of the day at 60 and 80 yards, Mr. C. Phelps. Prize given by the Lady Paramount (Mrs. H. S. Bower) for blues at the three meetings (not a prize winner), Mr. J. C. Fox.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The report of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Major-General Commanding the Home District, to the Adjutant-General, inclosing reports from the Major-Generals commanding divisions at the volunteer review held in Hyde Park, on July 1, has been issued. The Prince says:—"I fully concur with the favourable opinions which are therein expressed. Although I have now been connected with the volunteers for a period of more than six years, I may say that I thought it barely possible to form 31,000 volunteers in Hyde Park in so short a time as was allowed on the occasion of the review. I consider that the soldier-like appearance presented by the force was eminently satisfactory, and showed a great improvement upon that presented in former years." Prince Edward's report to the Adjutant-General on the volunteer review held on Easter Monday, near Tring, has also been issued. It is, generally, of a favourable character; but he condemns the waste of ammunition, and the disorder on the return journey.

The Rainham ranges were, on Saturday last, occupied by the members of the 2nd City of London, a large number of whom assembled to shoot for the prizes annually offered for competition by the City Companies, the officers of the regiment, and others. The shooting was excellent, and the following is the list of the principal winners, in the order they assume on the list after adding the drill points:—Messrs. Millard, Hardy, Richardson, Rothen, Butler, J. W. Green, Falconer, Picton, Bellerby, Houghton, Orram, H. J. Browne, Jackson, T. Matthews, White, Mills, Hurley, W. Curtis, Collins, Derbyshire, and Jenkins. The Challenge Cup of the regiment was won by A company.

A match for the Inland Revenue Cup took place at Ilford, on Thursday week, between the I company Queen's Westminster and L company Tower Hamlets. The former were the winners by 47 points.

The seventeenth annual competition by members of the 20th Middlesex, for a handsome set of prizes contributed by the Duke of Sutherland, honorary Colonel of the regiment, the field officers, and others, took place at Stanmore on Monday. The whole of the prizes were massed in one series; and the following are the principal winners:—Messrs. Williams, P. A. Sherlock, C. C. Taylor, Clutton, Inglis, Mott, Zirkler, Thackray, Hembrow, Pollock, Castle, Edwards, Edbrooke, G. Hopper, G. Browne, Minshall, Partington, Horwood, Myers, Rata, Davidson, Dore, Scott, Quar, Maffey, and Jennings.

The second annual prize meeting of the Somerset House Association took place last week at the Wimbledon ranges. The first series consisted of a number of money prizes. The winners were—Messrs. Damant, Vaughan, Messerry, Robinson, Tytheridge, Adams, Kelly, Serel, Edwards, Woods, Knight, and Tytheridge. Range prizes were won by Messrs. Shoveller, Vaughan, and Damant. In an open competition prizes were won by Messrs. Shoveller, Paish, and Robinson. Messrs. Flaxman and Cutfield secured the honorary members' prizes; and a match between single and married, seven men each side, resulted in a victory for the former.

A match was fired on Streatham-common ranges between teams of eleven each from the 4th Surrey and 49th Middlesex (Post Office), the result being a victory for the Surrey men.

The members of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Kent held their annual prize-meeting at the Milton ranges. The following were the winners:—Challenge Cup and £10 10s., Corporal Oliver, 18th Corps; £3 3s. each, Corporal Perry, 13th, Private Bridger, 3rd; £2 10s., Private Wells, 13th; £2 each, Sergeant Shepherd, 13th, Private Bratt, 13th, Private Bellingshur, 13th; £1 10s. each, Private Price, 3rd, Sergeant Barnes, 25th, Private Holes, 23rd; £1 each, Sergeant Hollis, 13th, Sergeant Barker, 3rd, Lance-Corporal Harris, 18th, Lieutenant Morris, 3rd, Private D. Payne, 48th, and Private Halfpenny, 3rd. The completion for the challenge badges of the battalion also took place. Some excellent shooting resulted, the two first prizes being taken by Bromley men with fine scores. The prizes were won as follows:—Gold Badge and first prize, Corporal Oliver, 18th; Silver Badge and second prize, Private Payne, 18th; First Bronze Badge and third prize, Private Sanders, 18th; Second Bronze Badge and fourth prize, Sergeant Ives.

The 1st Cambridgeshire held their annual prize-meeting on the 31st ult. Private Fulcher won the five-guinea cup, given by the borough members, Messrs. Martin and Smollett; Quartermaster-Sergeant Bull secured the second prize of £4. The five other winners were Messrs. C. Barber, Cox, S. Sulcher, Barker, and Warrington.

The annual county competition by the members of the Oxfordshire Association took place at Hinksey butts last week. Private Stevens, of Henley, proved himself the best marksman of the year, taking the bronze medal and £15; Sergeant Webb, of Oxford, gained the second prize of £10; Sergeant Thomas, of Banbury, third, of £6; and Sergeant Chand, of Banbury, the fourth, of £4. Colonel North's prize, value £10, fell to Sergeant Webb, of Oxford, he also carrying off Major Fane's prize of £5 5s. Lieutenant Griffin, of Banbury, was successful in the contest for Lieutenant-Colonel Hall's prize of £5 5s.

The annual competition of the 5th Gloucestershire (Stroud) took place last Saturday. Upwards of £60 was given in prizes. The principal prize, £10, given by Mr. Marling, M.P., was won by Sergeant O. Smith; Corporal English winning the second prize—a £6 cup given by Mr. A. J. Stanton, M.P. Private C. J. Smith secured a five-guinea prize.

The eighth annual contest of the Denbighshire Association took place at Llangollen on Tuesday week. The Association Prize of £25 and medal of the National Rifle Association: Private Rowland, Wrexham, £10 and medal; R. Parkinson,

Wrexham, £5; R. Parry, Wrexham, £2 10s.; Lieutenant F. Price, Gresford, £1 10s. Lady Wynn's Prize of £12 10s.: 1, Corporal H. Jones, Wrexham, 52; 2, Sergeant J. Smith, Wrexham, 49; 3, Private F. Jones, Wrexham, 48. All-Comers' Prizes: Sergeant Woodville, Wrexham, 20; Sergeant R. Lloyd, Ruthin, 20; Private F. Jones, Wrexham, 20; Corporal Smith, Ruabon, 20; Private Parry, Gresford, 19. Volley Prize (eight men from each company): Wrexham, first squad, 126; Ruabon squad, 126 (prize divided); Wrexham, second squad, 119. Ladies' Denbighshire Hussars Prize, five shots at 200 yards: Private J. Roberts, Wrexham troop; Sergeant J. Roberts, C troop. Lieutenant-Colonel Naylor Leyland's Prize for Hussars: Private J. Roberts, C troop; Private A. Adams, A troop; Private T. Roberts, D troop. The Sergeant Instructors' Prizes were won by Sergeant Jones, Wrexham; Sergeant Roper Gresford; and Sergeant Phoenix, Ruabon.

The annual meeting of the Worcestershire Association was held, last week, at Hartlebury. The following were the principal winners of prizes:—First Series: Messrs. Pritchard, 20th; Fehrenbach, 4th; Humphreys, 13th; Comber, 20th; Wilden, 1st; F. W. Wright, 21st; Parnell, 14th; Keen, 16th; and G. Johnson, 1st. Second Series: Messrs. E. Atkiss, 16th; J. Nicholls, 4th; G. Hopkins, 4th; J. Adams, 1st; and Corporal W. Bursten, 11th. Third Series: Bronze Medal of the National Rifle Association and £8, Corporal Johnson, 1st—the next highest being Private R. Evans and Corporal Smith, 8th; Private J. O'Neal, 17th; and Private J. Nicholls, 4th; Lance-Corporal Gillam, 5th; Private J. Matthews, 1st; and Sergeant S. Tudge, 5th. The Association Prizes were won as follow:—Private Fehrenbach, 4th; Private G. Hopkins, 4th; Private J. Dickason, 4th; Private Gwilliam, 13th; and Lieutenant Talbot, 4th. The prizes for Sergeant-Instructors were won by Sergeant-Instructor Allingham, 3rd; Sergeant-Instructor Webster, 4th; and Sergeant-Instructor Hill, 19th. The first Yeomanry Prize was taken by Private Griffiths, Upton; and the first Artillery Prize by Sergeant Haynes, C battery. Droitwich was successful in the match for company teams, beating fifteen others.

The Northumberland Artillery Militia, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, having completed its annual period of training at Berwick, was disembodied on Saturday. During several days last week the regiment was inspected by Colonel FitzHugh, R.A., who complimented the men on the excellent manner in which they had discharged their duty. He was much better pleased with the inspection this year than last year. The men had shown great efficiency in their drill.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Act passed at the close of the Session which occasioned so much discussion on the subject of vivisection is to amend the law relating to cruelty to animals. It extends to the United Kingdom, and has immediate operation. The preamble recites that it is expedient to amend the law relating to cruelty to animals, which for medical, physiological, or other scientific purposes are subjected, when alive, to experiments calculated to inflict pain.

The law as amended is contained in twenty-two sections. It commences with the declaration that a person shall not perform on a living animal any experiment calculated to give pain, except subject to the restrictions imposed by this Act. Any person performing or taking part in performing any experiment calculated to give pain, in contravention of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable for a first offence to a penalty not exceeding £50, and for a second or subsequent offence, at the discretion of the Court, to a penalty not exceeding £100 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

There are general restrictions as to the performance of painful experiments on animals. The experiments must be with a view to the advancement by new discovery of physiological knowledge or of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering; the experiment must be performed by a person holding such license from one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and, in the case of a conditional license, or of experiments for the purpose of instruction in a registered place, the animal must during the whole of the experiment be under the influence of some anaesthetic of sufficient power to prevent its feeling pain; the animal, if the pain is likely to continue after the effect of the anaesthetic has ceased, or if any serious injury has been inflicted on the animal, is to be killed before recovery from the anaesthetic; the experiment shall not be performed as an illustration of lectures in medical schools, hospitals, colleges, or elsewhere, and shall not be performed for the purpose of attaining manual skill. There are four provisos to the restrictions which are set forth. In the other sections there are special restrictions as to painful experiments on dogs, cats, &c. Any exhibition to the general public of experiments on living animals is strictly prohibited under heavy penalties, and any person "publishing any notice of such intended exhibition by advertisement in a newspaper, placard, or otherwise, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £1."

The Secretary of State may license any person whom he may think qualified to hold a license to perform experiments, and may insert the place where they are to be performed, and may require reports to be made to him of such experiments. The Secretary of State "shall cause all registered places to be from time to time visited by inspectors, for the purpose of securing a compliance with the provisions of this Act, and the Secretary of State may, with the assent of the Treasury as to number, appoint any special inspectors, or may from time to time assign the duties of such inspectors to such officers in the employment of the Government who may be willing to accept the same as he may think fit, either permanently or temporarily."

Any application for a license and a certificate must be signed by one or more of the following persons:—The President of the Royal Society, the President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the President of the Royal Irish Academy; the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin; the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin; the President of the General Medical Council, the President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and the President of the Royal Veterinary, &c.; but in the case only of an experiment under anaesthetics, with a view to the advancement, by new discovery, of veterinary science, and also by other persons mentioned. A certificate may be given for such time or for such series of experiments. A copy of a certificate to be forwarded by the applicant to the Secretary of State, but not available until one week after a copy has been forwarded. The Secretary of State may at any time disallow or suspend any certificate given under this (11th) section.

A Judge is empowered to grant a license for an experiment when necessary in a criminal case. A Justice may grant a warrant on grounds that experiments are made by unlicensed persons in places not registered under the Act, with penalties to be imposed. Offences may be prosecuted in a summary manner. A person accused may elect to be tried on an indictment, and not by summary jurisdiction. An appeal is given

in England to the Sessions, and the manner of procedure in Scotland and Ireland pointed out.

The Act is not to apply to invertebrate animals, and the medical profession is protected by the 21st section, which declares that "a prosecution under this Act against a licensed person shall not be instituted except with the assent in writing of the Secretary of State."

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT GLASGOW.

The forty-sixth annual Congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was opened at Glasgow on Wednesday. The President for this year is Dr. Thomas Andrews, Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the Queen's University at Belfast. He delivered his opening address on Wednesday evening, in the Kibble Hall, at the Botanic Gardens. There was an audience of 2000 persons, among whom were the Duke of Argyll, Lord O'Hagan, and several members of Parliament. Professors Tyndall and Huxley were not present, as they are travelling abroad; but Sir John Hawkshaw, the late President, and Dr. W. B. Carpenter, took part in the proceedings. In his long and interesting address Professor Andrews reviewed the actual condition of scientific inquiry in Great Britain and Ireland, and warmly advocated the cultivation of the physical and natural sciences in their widest sense at every complete University, suggesting that the Universities should demand from the candidates for the higher degrees some proof of powers of original investigation. Dr. Andrews concluded his address as follows:—"Whatever be the result of our efforts to advance science and industry, it requires no gift of prophecy to declare that the boundless resources which the supreme Author and Upholder of the universe has provided for the use of man will, as time rolls on, be more and more fully applied to the improvement of the physical, and, through the improvement of the physical, to the elevation of the moral condition of the human family. Unless, however, the history of the future of our race be wholly at variance with the history of the past, the progress of mankind will be marked by alternate periods of activity and repose; nor will it be the work of any one nation or of any one race. To the erection of the edifice of civilised life, as it now exists, all the higher races of the world have contributed; and if the balance were accurately struck, the claims of Asia for her portion of the work would be immense, and those of Northern Africa not insignificant. Steam-power has of late years produced greater changes than probably ever occurred before in so short a time. But the resources of nature are not confined to steam, nor to the combustion of coal. The steady water-wheel and the rapid turbine are more perfect machines than the stationary steam-engine; and glacier-fed rivers with natural reservoirs, if fully turned to account, would supply an unlimited and nearly constant source of power depending solely for its continuance upon solar heat. But no immediate dislocation of industry is to be feared, although the turbine is already at work on the Rhine and the Rhone. In the struggle to maintain their high position in science and its applications, the countrymen of Newton and Watt will have no ground for alarm, so long as they hold fast to their old traditions and remember that the greatest nations have fallen when they relaxed in those habits of intelligent and steady industry upon which all permanent success depends."

In this Congress there are seven sections—Mathematical and Physical Science (President, Professor Sir William Thomson); Chemical Science (President, Mr. W. H. Perkin); Geology (President, Professor J. Young, M.D.); Biology (President, Mr. Russel Wallace, F.R.S.), with departments of Anthropology, Zoology and Botany, and Anatomy and Physiology; Geography (President, Captain Evans, C.B., Hydrographer to the Admiralty); Economic Science and Statistics (President, Sir George Campbell, M.P., K.C.S.I.); and Mechanical Science (President, Mr. Merrifield, F.R.S.). The sections met on Thursday morning in the class-rooms of the University, the chapel having been fitted up as a reception-room, and the library-room as a refreshment-room, with a branch post-office. A room has also been provided for the exhibition of apparatus and specimens illustrative of papers communicated to the sections. At the morning meetings addresses will be delivered by the Duke of Argyll on geology; by Professor Sir William Thomson on physical science; and by Sir George Campbell, M.P., on economic science statistics, to working men.

Arrangements have been made for evening addresses by Professor Tait, of Edinburgh; by Lieutenant Cameron, R.N., C.B.; and by Sir Wyville Thomson, of the Challenger Expedition. Conversations are to be given by the Philosophical Society and by the local committee on Thursday and Tuesday next week. Numerous excursions have also been arranged for, by which the beauties of the Clyde, Loch Lomond, and other neighbourhoods may be explored, and to which invitations have been issued with great liberality.

The Illustrations filling one page of the Journal represent views of several places to be visited by excursion parties from Glasgow, either on this day (Saturday) or on Thursday, under the special arrangements for the Congress of the British Association. Loch Eck, on the road by way of Dunoon to Inverary, is wildly picturesque, with its steep hills rising abruptly from the water, which is but a quarter of a mile wide, though nine miles in length. The geologists will here find plenty of occupation. The party going to Loch Lomond, of which no description is needful, are hospitably invited to luncheon at the mansions of three or four country gentlemen. Tulliechewan, the handsome castellated building shown in one of our views, is the residence of Mr. Campbell; who, with Sir James Lumsden of Arden, Mr. Martin of Auchendennan, and Mr. John Matheson of Cordale, receives the Loch Lomond tourists. Mr. Duncan of Benmore, near Strachur, on the shore of Loch Fyne, also entertains a party coming by steamer from Greenock. The beautiful Isle of Bute, as well as Arran, will be explored by the members of the British Association next Thursday. We could say much of Bute and Arran, though much has often been said of them. The ruins of Rothesay Castle, in the middle of Bute, are an interesting memorial of ancient Scottish history. This castle is said to have been founded by King Magnus, of Norway, when the Hebrides and the Land of Lorne were ruled by Scandinavian instead of Scottish monarchs; but the "Lords of the Isles" restored a native dominion here. So this place, after many a Bruce and Baliol tussle, became an appanage of the Stuart Royal Family, who were the ancestors of her present Majesty, and of his Royal Highness Albert Edward, now Duke of Rothesay. The territorial proprietor of the island, however, is the Most Noble Marquis of Bute.

Lord Ardmillan, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland, died in Edinburgh, on Thursday, aged seventy-one. Lord Ardmillan (Mr. James Craufurd) was called to the Scotch Bar in 1829, and was Solicitor-General for Scotland from 1853 to 1855, when he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Session.



THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT GLASGOW: EXCURSIONS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

"HARK!"

This simple exclamation is quite sufficient for Mr. F. J. Williamson's purpose in regard to his graceful and expressive statue, which we have engraved from the last Royal Academy Exhibition. Given a rustic lad, with attention arrested and face



"HARK!" BY F. J. WILLIAMSON.
FROM THE LATE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

upturned to the sky, exclaiming "hark! and what more do we want to suggest that he has caught the notes of the lark, and peers for the soaring songster—in vain, probably—through the blue or golden firmament from which that little leader and maestro of the feathery orchestra is raining down a flood of mellow quivering gladness. How wonderful is the warbling

of that musical atom! how marvellous the strength, penetration, and continuity of its notes! How the circumambient air seems to be pervaded by the melody on all sides! how it palpitates, how the song retains the same intensity, never faltering, as its sinks and soars, seldom pausing in its breathlessness. The little creature pours forth its very heart without stint. The birds of the south are bright and beautiful, but they fail altogether of such lyric eloquence. The lark is nature's own first lyrist. For ever would we go on prating of the lark and quoting from the poets. We will, however, content ourselves by adding the "Song" in "Cymbeline."

Hark! hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,
And Phœbus' gins arise,
His steeds to water at those springs
On chaliced flowers that lies;
And winking Mary-buds begin
To ope their golden eyes;
With everything that pretty bin;
My lady sweet, arise;
Arise, arise.

THE CARMICHAEL STATUE, DUNDEE.

The late Mr. James Carmichael, engineer and ironfounder, of Dundee, who died in 1853, had been engaged there in business, with his brother, Mr. Charles Carmichael, since 1810. He had contributed much to the industrial and commercial prosperity of that town, and to the progress of mechanical science and construction throughout Scotland. This firm were the first Scottish makers of railway locomotives, and likewise among the first builders of iron steam-ships. It was in 1818 that they launched an iron steamer, named the *Caledonia*, for the river traffic on the Tay, between Dundee and Perth; in September, 1833, they made the first locomotive for the Dundee and Newtyle Railway. Mr. James Carmichael, in 1821, invented the plan of reversing gear for marine engines, to be worked from the deck, enabling the vessel to be stopped, or "eased," or backed in a moment, greatly aiding the safety and convenience of steam navigation. About 1829 or 1830 he invented the fan blast for cast-iron foundries and for welding iron, used also in coal-mines for ventilation. These and other improvements have proved of such great public benefit, and the personal character of James Carmichael was so highly esteemed, as to merit a statue of him. The subscription was opened at Dundee many years ago, but it was only on the anniversary of his birthday, in June last, that the statue was unveiled in front of the Exchange. The sculptor, Mr. John Hutchinson, R.S.A., has produced a characteristic likeness of Mr. Carmichael, and has treated his subject with realistic truthfulness of spirit. The plain old Scotch mechanician, in his ordinary dress, is supposed to have been taking a turn through his works, when, becoming suddenly possessed with some idea, he has sat down to think it out. He sits in a posture slightly stooping, with head bent forward, and eyes gazing right in front with an intent expression, indicative of mental occupation. The left hand hangs over the edge of a steam cylinder, while the right, grasping a foot-rule, rests on a drawing spread out on the knees. In this drawing is a representation of the reversing gear for marine engines, which was one of Carmichael's inventions; and another is recalled by a model of the fan-blast machinery, which lies near the right foot.

THE YARMOUTH AQUARIUM.

The town of Great Yarmouth, which has its merits as a summer watering-place, for those who prefer the bracing air of the east coast, has recently established an aquarium and winter garden. The site of this building is on the Marine Parade. The most convenient thoroughfares from the different railway stations lead to it, and it is close to the Britannia Pier. The ground is 430 ft. long by 100 ft.

wide, parallel to the beach. This space is entirely occupied by the new structure, of which we give an illustration. Messrs. Norton and Masey, of Old Bond-street, London, are the architects. The style chosen is Italian Renaissance. The principal façade, of course, fronts the sea, over which the view is uninterrupted. The ground floor has two entrances on its western or town side, one at each end of the



STATUE OF MR. JAMES CARMICHAEL, ENGINEER,
AT DUNDEE.

building, giving ready and convenient access. On entering, the visitor finds himself in a spacious and handsome vestibule, from which, to the left, open large refreshment-saloons, dining-rooms, and lavatories. On the right are the entrances to the aquarium. This has been arranged according to the plan recommended by Mr. Lloyd of the Crystal Palace,



THE YARMOUTH AQUARIUM AND WINTER GARDEN.

Sydenham. It is a parallelogram, 194 ft. long by 55 ft. wide, the sides having ranges of tanks, and with numerous table tanks in the promenade. At the end is a seal pond, with a rockery. Large store tanks for the duly prepared sea-water are placed under the floor. At the south end of the aquarium is another vestibule, leading to the skating-rink, the dimensions of which are 136 ft. by 88 ft. Ascending, at the other end, by a handsome staircase, one reaches the first floor. Here are refreshment and reading rooms; the latter, which has a fine view of the sea, is 42 ft. by 42 ft.; lavatories again are provided here. Westward, facing the sea, we have a magnificent hall, 194 ft. long by 55 ft. wide, and 55 ft. high, with embellishments rich and effective. This grand apartment will be available for concerts, balls, banquets, or public meetings. The sides have large arched windows, those towards the sea opening to a terrace promenade, ornamented with vases of flowers. Through the glazed screens at the south end of the hall glimpses are obtained of the conservatory beyond. This conservatory, or winter garden, is approached by the south staircase as well as from the hall, from which it is separated by the south vestibule. It is an iron and glass structure, with apsidal end. Filled with choice shrubs and flowers of tropical climes, and with fountains and sculpture, it cannot fail to be highly attractive. The second floor, at the north end, is occupied by apartments reserved for subscribers, giving them the special advantages of a club. The third floor will be used by the domestics. The towers, on the seaward side, will command, from their height, extensive views; and the "highest look out" will be of important service to those connected with the shipping. From these towers access is gained to the flat roofs over the north and south vestibules. These form agreeable promenades, where the sea view and breeze can be enjoyed in quiet. On the second floor, over the south vestibule, are the offices of the management. The basement, at the north end, is occupied by the culinary department and cellars. The contractors for the building were Messrs. C. Alden and Son, of Kensington; it has cost £35,000. The public opening of the Aquarium took place on Tuesday last. Lord Suffield, chairman of the directors, was supported by the Mayor of Yarmouth and Sir E. Lacon, M.P. The proceedings were of a ceremonial and festive character.

NEW BOOKS.

A memorable triumph, one of those peaceful triumphs which, for all the heart-burning, toil, and anxiety they entail, seldom cause anybody to wear a mourning garment, and seldom, consequently, leave a tinge of sorrow amidst the general rejoicing, has led to the publication of *The Suez Canal*: by Ferdinand de Lesseps; translated by N. D'Avu (Henry S. King and Co.). Let him who is inclined to turn away impatiently from the title, under the impression that more than enough has already been said and written about the subject, pause a moment and learn the origin and nature of the volume. M. de Lesseps, the hero of that grand achievement which was to form a junction between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, himself explains what his volume contains and why it has been published. It is, apparently, preliminary only, being intended to pave the way for "a complete history of an enterprise in which much opposition and contest, years before the formation of a financial company, necessarily compelled" M. de Lesseps to assume a position so conspicuous as to debar him, in his own opinion, from himself becoming the historian. It contains a collection of his "private and official correspondence," chiefly during the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, together with such notes as were "written according to the requirements of events as they occurred." So much for the nature of the work: its origin shall be described in the author's own words. "I owe the distinguished honour of my seat in the Academy of Sciences," he writes, "to the execution of the Suez Canal. My colleagues have expressed a wish to know the history of the labours they have so frequently aided by their assistance and influence, and which, spread over a period of twenty years, have resulted in a successful completion of the work, supported as it has been by the verdict of science and the progress of civilisation." In order, therefore, to comply with the wish of the Academy, he collected the papers which form the contents of the volume, and which give the most authentic and most graphic account one could desire to have of the rise and progress of the famous canal, in spite of the most disheartening opposition. There is a lesson to be learnt from the pages: wrestle against the natural inclination of narrow-minded humanity to suspect beneficent designs, and to sneer, under the influence of prejudice, at magnificent propositions, and believe rather that to science all things are possible than that the truly scientific man ever proposes an undertaking which deserves to be dismissed from consideration as impossible. This is the lesson which has been constantly taught at every step upwards and onwards in the march of progress, but it has not yet been sufficiently taken to heart. As "it is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all," so it is better to have gone to expense in proving by experiment the failure of a promising enterprise than, by condemning it beforehand from mere prejudice or from a perhaps incorrect estimate of probabilities, to have missed the accomplishment of a splendid success. Is it not worth while to have solved the problem of the North-West Passage? Let none, however, suppose that the correspondence and notes of M. de Lesseps are confined to dry matters of science; they are full of varied interest. There is something amusingly French, but at the same time true to the small realities of life, in his account of the exhilarating effect produced upon himself by the favourable omen of a brilliant rainbow, and in his appreciation of the extent to which he recommended both himself and his cause by the horsemanship he displayed in twice leaping a stone parapet, and by the gunnery he exhibited in bringing down an eagle hovering overhead. Some of the letters or notes relating to incidents that occurred and sights that were seen in Egypt are quite as entertaining and quite as well written as the narratives of professed travellers and gossips. In fact, the book is agreeably seasoned with so much of the genuine French liveliness that a reader apprehensive of scientific and controversial dulness will be most delightfully surprised.

A very exhaustive account of a deeply interesting country, with which Sir Emerson Tennent, some years ago, did a great deal to make English readers pretty intimately acquainted, is contained in the two large volumes entitled *Ceylon*, by An Officer, late of the Ceylon Rifles (Chapman and Hall), the worst that can be said of it being that the author seems to take pleasure in carping at Sir Emerson's work, as if he would thereby recommend his own. There was quite room enough for both; and Sir Emerson's was published so long ago as to render a second, "containing the most recent information," opportune and valuable, though there was no occasion to insist so frequently and so pointedly upon Sir Emerson's not particularly ignorant or, for the most part, important mistakes and shortcomings. It would have been enough to state generally that the time had come for a more correct and complete description than is to be found in Sir Emerson's book.

And that the new author has at any rate attempted to reach perfection, as far as possible, will be apparent from a statement of the thoroughness with which he proceeded. First of all, there is a preface wherein the author, besides having a few digs at poor Sir Emerson Tennent, passes in learned but rapid review the works which may be consulted touching Ceylon, and concludes by observing that "since going to press (December, 1875) the first stone of the proposed breakwater at Colombo, alluded to in chapter iv., has been laid by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; when completed, the largest of the steamers belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company will be able to moor alongside it, and Colombo will become the principal seaport of Southern India." Then there is an introductory chapter devoted principally to showing how ancient is the renown of Ceylon and by how many names it has heretofore been celebrated. Four chapters are subsequently occupied with observations upon the physical geography of the island. A chapter is dedicated to its climate, diseases, and meteorology; a chapter to its ancient history; a chapter to matters connected with ancient and modern Indian vessels; a chapter to the early intercourse between Ceylon and the West; a chapter to Chinese voyages and intercourse with Ceylon; a chapter to Arabian and Persian accounts relating to the island; and a chapter to the accounts of mediæval travellers. After this come five chapters appropriated to the modern history of the island. Then we have a chapter dealing with Colombo and the suburbs; and another, completing the first volume, giving a description of the population, their habits, manners, and customs. The second volume commences with a chapter concerning the journey of 112 miles from the "oppressive heat of Colombo" to the refreshing cold of the sanitarium at Newera-Ellia. Then comes a chapter in which the legends attached to the mountain called Adam's Peak are discussed. Next we have a chapter touching literature and the arts among the Cingalese, succeeded by a chapter of which the subject is Buddhism. Then there is a sequence of ten chapters devoted respectively to the mammalia, to the birds, to the reptiles, to the insects, to the fish, to the crustacea and mollusca, to the pearls and the pearl fishery, to the coffee, to the palms, and to the cinnamon of Ceylon, followed by two concluding chapters concerning the botany of the island. Lastly, there is a short appendix, containing a notice of the Maldives, of which it is said: "These very remarkable isles are a dependency of Ceylon, but the authority over them is merely nominal, as they are governed by their own Sultan, who, however, acknowledges the sovereignty of Ceylon by sending every year a deputation with presents to the Governor soon after the setting-in of the south-west monsoon, and, in return, is presented with a piece of scarlet cloth." When it is added that each volume has its index, and that at the end of the second volume there is a map literally teeming with the names of places, no doubt can be entertained of the completeness which the author has striven to attain. His industry and honest endeavours are further attested by the references with which his pages are studded—references which prove that he has ransacked a formidable number of the most trustworthy authorities, whilst he has not omitted to touch lightly upon the assertions of the less credible. That he should seem, as he certainly does, to be actuated by a carping spirit when he differs from the late Sir Emerson Tennent may be due rather to a naturally unhappy manner of expressing himself than to malice prepense; and this is the more likely inasmuch as he occasionally quotes Sir Emerson's authority without any reservation. At any rate, he has himself, if appearances may be considered conclusive, spared no pains in order to be accurate; and of the interest, entertainment, and information with which his pages abound it would be difficult to speak too highly.

"DANIEL DERONDA."

The eighth and concluding part of "Daniel Deronda" (*Blackwood*) is likely to disappoint those readers who look for sudden surprises. The story follows throughout a level and obvious course, and the dénouement is precisely such as the least inventive reader would have been most likely to hit upon. It could not have been otherwise without treason to the truth of nature; at the same time, some elements of dramatic effect have certainly been neglected. We are disappointed, for example, at seeing nothing more of Mrs. Glasher. There seems throughout a sort of shrinking from strenuous action or vehement emotion; and the main fault of the book, the habitual interposition of the author's mind between the reader and the personages, is more pronounced in this part than any other. No part, on the other hand, is such thoroughly delightful reading, partly because the action is chiefly confined to the purest and noblest characters, partly from the surprising multitude of wise, beautiful, or humorous apophthegms which seem to flow spontaneously from the writer's pen. The question whether "Daniel Deronda" can, on the whole, be esteemed a success depends on our conception of the main object of the book. If, as we believe, the authoress's principal aim has been to show in her delineation of Gwendolen Harleth how what seems abominable selfishness may be the mere outcome of thoughtless spirits and uncontrolled indulgence, and may present itself in a totally different light under a change of circumstances, we should say that the success was complete. Gwendolen fully and fairly gains our interest and compassion, without any psychological miracles or other *tours de force*. The Jewish element of the story, on the other hand, lacks reality, yet is wonderfully suggestive. On the whole, we should say that "Daniel Deronda" indicates some slight decline in George Eliot's artistic mastery, compensated by a gain, if possible, in depth, breadth, and tenderness. It justifies the expectation of even profounder and maturer work, which need not necessarily be in the form of fiction.

The new docks at Avonmouth were opened last Saturday. Mrs. P. W. S. Miles, in the presence of about a hundred ladies and gentlemen, turned the lever which admitted a tidal stream into the basin.

Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, G.C.B., retires from the post of Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty on a pension of £1000 per annum in addition to his ordinary pay of £700 a year as an Admiral. It is stated that the retirement of Sir Alexander will cause numerous changes and promotions.

An international flower show was opened in Dundee, on Thursday, by the Earl of Strathmore, in the presence of a large assemblage of the nobility and gentry of the district. The show is said to be the finest ever held in Scotland, and the value of the prizes is over £1000.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons for the Province of North Wales and Shropshire was held at Wrexham, on Tuesday, under the presidency of the R.W.P.G.M., Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P. The lodge was held in the new Masonic room of the local (Square and Compass) lodge, in the public hall. The post of R.W.P.G.M. was again conferred upon Sir Watkin; and, in place of the late Lord Harlech, Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P., was elected Deputy P.G.M.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Postmaster-General's report on the Post Office for the year 1875, which has been issued, states that the total number of letters posted in the United Kingdom in the year, was 1,008,392,100, post-cards 87,116,300, and newspapers and book packets 279,716,000.

Other particulars are as follows:—

The number of registered letters in the United Kingdom during the year was 4,313,404, or about one in 234 of the whole number of letters. The number of letters received in the Returned Letter Office was 4,346,300, being about one in every 232 of the total number of letters. It was found possible to return to the writers or to re-issue nearly nine-tenths of the whole number received. Fewer letters reached the Returned Letter Office in 1875 than in 1874, but the decrease is due to the fact that the number in 1874 was unusually high in consequence of the general election of that year. Had there been no disturbing cause of this kind it is estimated that the letters dealt with in 1875 would have exceeded those of the preceding year by 30,000. Proceeding from the same cause, a decrease is shown in the numbers of post-cards, books, and newspapers sent to the Returned Letter Office. Upwards of 25,500 letters were posted without any address; of which number 464 contained in the aggregate nearly £500 in cash and bank-notes, and nearly £6000 in cheques, &c. The number of newspapers for places abroad detained for insufficient postage or other cause, which in 1874 was 173,000, was in 1875 only 166,000, showing a decrease of 7000. Nearly 65,000 postage-stamps were found loose in the different post-offices. In addition to the Returned Letter Offices of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, branch offices for the return of letters have been established at Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester. Miscellaneous articles numbering 13,648 reached the Returned Letter Office wholly destitute of covers. In a large number of these cases the covers were of too flimsy a nature to resist the attrition to which packets are unavoidably subjected in the mail bags.

The Post Office, while fulfilling its first duty to the public by affording means for the rapid transmission of correspondence, is also made the vehicle of conveyance for small articles of almost endless variety; of these the following were observed passing through the post during the year—viz., silkworms and gentles; flowers, fruit, and vegetables; various kinds of game; wearing apparel; models of metal-fittings and toys; leeches; snails, eggs, six white-mice, a sparrow, two snakes, a crayfish, and a dog. Several of these being prohibited articles, were sent to the Returned Letter Office. The dog was posted at the Lombard-street office, and, having fallen in the bag affixed to the letter-box, was not discovered until the contents were turned out at St. Martin's-le-Grand.

The failure of letters to reach the person for whom they are intended is not always attributable to the Post Office. An unregistered letter was recently received at Liverpool, in a very thin cover, bearing an almost illegible address, and was delivered to a firm to whom it was supposed to be directed. On being opened the letter and its inclosures, five £100 notes, were found to be intended for another firm, to whom they were eventually delivered. The following is a copy of the address of a letter which also reached Liverpool, the names of persons and places being here omitted:—"This letter is for Mrs. M.—. She lives in some part of Liverpool. From her father, John —, a tailor from —. He would be thankful to some postmaster in Liverpool if he would find her out." The addressee unfortunately could not be found, and the letter was sent to the Returned Letter Office. It happens not unfrequently that complaints are made of the failure both of letters and telegrams, which, after inquiry has taken place, are found in the waste-paper baskets or pockets of the addressees.

Superstition rarely stands in the way of the extension of postal accommodation or convenience; but a case of the kind recently occurred in the West of Ireland. Application was made for the erection of a wall letter-box, and authority had been granted for setting it up; but when the arrangements came to be made for providing for the collection of letters no one could be found to undertake the duty, in consequence of a general belief among the poorer people in the neighbourhood that at that particular spot a "ghost went out nightly on parade." The ghost was stated to be a large white turkey without a head.

With reference to the telegraph department, the report states that the increase in the amount of business, although not so great as in previous years, has still been satisfactory, nearly 1,650,000 more messages having been dealt with in 1875 than in 1874. The amount of matter transmitted on behalf of the press was largely in excess of the amount transmitted in any previous year, the number of words so transmitted and delivered to newspapers, clubs, exchanges, &c., being upwards of 220,000,000.

The number of inland money orders issued was 16,485,661, an increase of 585,099 upon the previous year. The aggregate amount of the orders was £26,497,918, or an average of £1 12s. 6d. each.

With regard to the Post-Office Savings Bank the report supplies the following particulars:—The number of deposits and the number of withdrawals in the year 1875 were larger than in any previous year, being respectively 3,132,433 and 1,112,637. Since the establishment of the Post Office Savings Bank 4,445,724 accounts have been opened, and 2,668,621 accounts have been closed, leaving 1,777,103 accounts open at the end of the year 1875. The total amount deposited from the commencement, inclusive of interest credited to depositors, was in round figures £81,397,000, the amount withdrawn £56,210,000, leaving a balance remaining on deposit on Dec. 31, 1875, of £25,187,000. The assets belonging to the Post Office Savings Bank exceeded their liabilities by no less than £955,000, of which sum about £126,000 accrued in the year 1875.

Lord Beaconsfield has replied, through his secretary, to the address of congratulation recently forwarded to his Lordship, signed by the surviving electors of Maidstone—his first constituency—who voted for him in 1837. The Premier expresses the pleasure which it has given him "to receive this message of esteem and goodwill from the Conservatives of Maidstone, which he values the more for the special remembrance it contains from the survivors of those friends who supported him at a period now nearly forty years ago."

The new Act lately passed relating to salmon fisheries in England and Wales is now in operation. By this statute boards of conservators are empowered to make by-laws to alter the period during which it shall be illegal to take or kill trout within any fishery district, so that the period within which trout may not be taken or killed shall not commence earlier than Sept. 2 and not later than Nov. 2 in each year, and shall not be less than 123 days. A penalty not exceeding £5 may be imposed for an offence under this Act.—Mr. F. T. Buckland and Mr. Spencer Walpole, inspectors of salmon fisheries, will, during this month, hold inquiries at Mevagissey, Falmouth, and Penzance, into the condition of the crab and lobster fisheries in the neighbourhood.

EDUCATION.

Sir Charles Reed opened, on Tuesday night, a new board school at Mantua-street, Battersea. The school will accommodate 1100 children, and the cost of the building will be £11,386. Sir Charles Reed said that, in coming to the meeting, he had driven through the Shaftesbury Estate, and had seen the hundreds of families by which it was inhabited. This increase, as well as the general increase of population in the district, demanded more school accommodation than had hitherto been enjoyed, and it was the mission of the School Board to supply the deficiency. The function of the new school was supplementary; it was to meet the rapid increase of population. It would be no Godless school, but would give unsectarian religious education. It had been said that the School Board schools were only for "gutter children." He hated and repudiated the opprobrious name. Why should not forlorn and destitute children receive the blessings of education? Sir Charles concluded by denying the authenticity of a statement made in the papers that a School Board Defence Committee had been organised in London. He knew of no such committee, and he asserted that the School Board required no committee of defence. Its best defence was the support of general public opinion. Sir E. Currie and other speakers also addressed the meeting.

The Corporation of London have recently, upon the motion of Alderman Sir Robert Carden, voted the sum of £525 in aid of the funds of the National Society. That society, it may be stated, was founded in 1811, and since then has expended nearly a million in building and enlarging schools, erecting and maintaining colleges for training teachers, inspecting and organising schools, and supplying the best school-books and apparatus at the lowest possible cost. The society's grants have produced contributions from other quarters of, at least, £12,000,000. The society has founded or assisted in founding, and now helps to maintain, twenty-five training colleges, which send forth annually nearly 1000 teachers, whose qualifications are certified by the Education Department. Mainly owing to the pecuniary help, advice, and encouragement given by the society, there are at present 9499 schools, which give a sound secular as well as religious training. Those schools have on their rolls 1,735,985 children, of whom 1,175,289 are in average attendance. It had also contributed £43,190 towards the building of schools in Middlesex, of which £33,202 had been paid to schools in the city of London and its vicinity, and £9900 to the districts of London south of the Thames. At present the society directs its efforts to build and enlarge schools and protect the 14,000 schools in union with the society.

Two new schools, built at a cost of about £12,000, were formally opened by the Kirkaldy School Board, on Monday, when Provost Swan, the chairman of the board, referred to the excellent system of education in Germany, and expressed the hope that the Education Act would prove a blessing to this country by placing it in a similar position.

The following have been successful in obtaining Royal exhibitions of £50 per annum each for three years and free admission to the course of instruction at the following institutions:—1. The Royal School of Mines, Jermyn-street, London—Walter Marsh, engineer, Southampton; William I. Last, mechanical engineer, Pentonville, London; W. M. Angas, mechanical engineer, Bridgwater. 2. The Royal College of Science, Dublin—J. J. Eastick, teacher, Bury; R. W. Lancaster, assistant teacher, Kendal; George Sisson, analytical chemist, Gateshead.

A short time ago a company was formed to establish in Leeds a girls' high-class day-school, adapted to carry out the suggestions made in the report of the Schools Inquiry Commission; and endeavours will be made to provide in it, under well-trained teachers and at a moderate cost, a sound, systematic, and liberal education for girls between the ages of seven and nineteen. The prospectus states that, "although the schools to be established by this company will be conducted on strictly business principles, and it may reasonably be hoped that they will in a short time produce a moderate dividend, the company has not been formed with a view to making large profits. It seems that, while the grammar-school provides what is needed for the education of many of the boys of Leeds, the provision for the education of their sisters is not adequate, although there are a few good girls' schools in the town, girls are generally sent away to distant boarding-schools. To remedy this unequal condition of things, the two associations existing in Leeds for promoting the higher education of women—viz., the Ladies' Educational Association and the Ladies' Council of Education—have, in conjunction with several gentlemen interested in the same objects, formed a provisional committee to promote the establishment of a high-class day-school for girls, by means of a joint-stock company (limited)." Until a properly-constructed building can be obtained, the council have secured the large house in Woodhouse-lane, known as St. James's Lodge, where the work of teaching will be carried on under the supervision of Miss Kennedy, the head mistress, and Miss Ludlow, the second mistress, both of whom have come from the Cheltenham Ladies' College. A large company of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the school, last Saturday afternoon, to witness the opening ceremony, which was undertaken by Lord Hatherley. His Lordship pointed to the examples of London, Manchester, and Bradford, gave some advice upon study for girls, and expressed his conviction that a movement which had been so successful elsewhere would succeed in Leeds.

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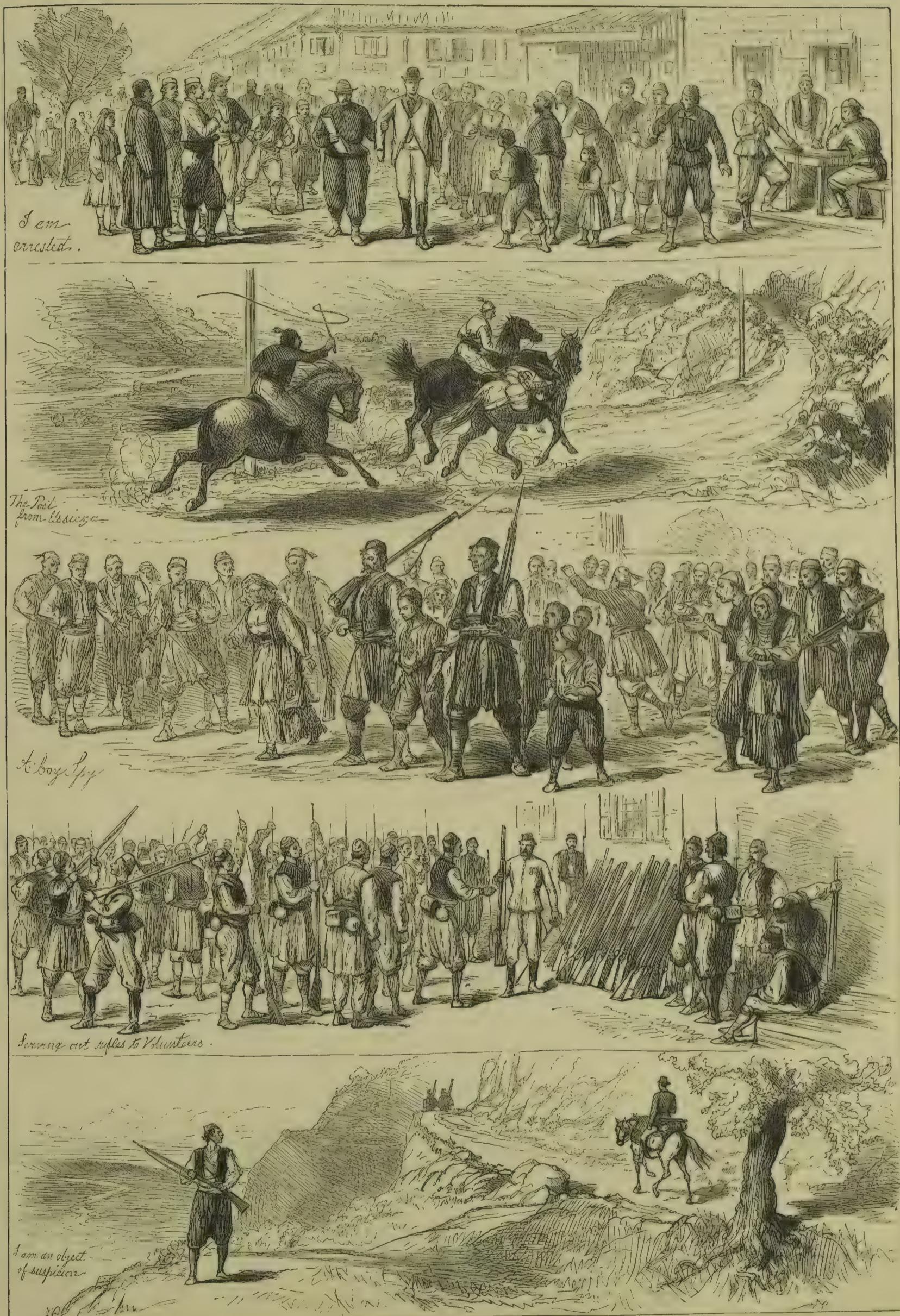
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THE WAR IN SERVIA.

A great battle was fought on Friday week, close to Alexinatz, by the main Servian and Turkish armies, under the command respectively of General Tchernayeff and of Abdul Kerim Pasha. The Servians were defeated, after fighting all day; and the Turks got possession of the whole left bank of the Morava, opposite the town of Alexinatz, and of the road which leads westwards to Kruchovatz; but not of the northern road, from Alexinatz to Deligrad, which is the high road to Belgrade through the Morava Valley. The positions of the Servian lines before Alexinatz were pretty nearly as follows:—Their extreme right was thrown out a little to the south and west beyond the village of Sitkowatz, and went northward of that village as far as Precilowitz, another village. The Servians also occupied Mersel, close to the road on the left bank of the Morava, and Belja, which is on rising ground. On the southwest side of Belja the left of the Servians extended back, in a north-easterly direction, along the Alexinatz position. The Turkish right was down in the neighbourhood of Pesica, close to the same road as that which runs by Mersel and Sitkowatz, but south of those positions. Thence their lines extended north-westwards by Drenovat, and nearly due north to Sublina. They were intrenched on a gentle ascent, and they also had a portion of their left on the slopes of the higher mountains. For some hours the battle was almost entirely one of artillery, commencing with three batteries which were advanced from Drenovat, and which at first were only encountered by two on the Servian side. The Turks made a creeping advance in a north-easterly direction, the Servian batteries, which were at Belja, and the more northerly Suotna—for there are two villages of that name—offering a very steady resistance by a well-sustained and regular fire. But the Servian infantry, which behaved very ill, failing to support the artillery position, it was turned, about nightfall, by an advance of the Turkish infantry, enabling the army of Abdul Kerim Pasha to get far on past the town, and threatening to cut off the retreat to Deligrad. The following animated description of the battle, which was also witnessed by our Special Artist, Mr. Chantrey Corbould, accompanying the Servian army, is written by the *Times*' correspondent, and was telegraphed to London so as to be published last Monday morning:—

"If the reader imagine himself seated upon a height which is only separated from the undulating plain and the villages I have named by an insignificant and winding river, he may, I think, from a little description obtain a very good idea of the position. He is looking to the east, and has on his immediate left, but so much on a line with him that he has to turn his head round to look at it, the town of Alexinatz. He will see the troops which are being sent out from it as they cross the pontoon bridges over the little river, which is no other than the Morava. On the other side of the stream there is to his right the village of Precilowitz. Sitkowatz is before him, and so is Belja, rather more towards his left hand. Just east of the villages is the undulating ground with valleys behind it and between it and the mountains which are on the horizon beyond. What I call the undulating ground is the series of little hills and hollows on which, for the most part, the artillery fight is being waged. About the centre of this line of country is a sort of little independent hill, with a gulley or easy defile at each side of it. Through those defiles the spectator, placed as I have put him, sees the valley between the chain of small hills and the mountains beyond, and he perceives that this little independent hill is playing an important part in the business of the day, and is likely to play a still more important one before the struggle is over. Why? Because Abdul Kerim Pasha, to effect the bold object he has in view, must bring the whole of his left wing up through that valley, and the two defiles will expose it to the view of the Servian batteries. Hence the work being done by the artillery. The three Turkish batteries on the left—that is, advancing up from the south-west, are not sufficient to silence the two which the Servians have in position to the north of the defiles. It is now eleven o'clock, and this attempt has been going on for two hours and a half. The day is beautifully clear, the air is thin, and the only clouds to be seen are those which rise from the cannon's mouth at each discharge. Up to this one could not say that there was any advantage on either side. The Turks have the best of it in the number of their guns, but the positions which the Servians have taken up are decidedly better. The affair is, however, becoming monotonous, when the Turks increase the number of their batteries from three to six and push on nearly half a mile. Their fire now begins to be tremendous. Not only their batteries, but even the guns of each battery, are considerably apart, but their fire is concentrated on the two Servian batteries now in action, and the range has by this time been ascertained so correctly that the Servian gunners are struck. Ten of them are wounded and carried off the field since the six Turkish batteries have got into play—that is, only half an hour. But on this day, when such abject cowardice was shown by too many of the Servian infantry, it is but just to record that the Servian artillery, who are regular troops, behaved admirably. Nothing could have been more spirited than the manner in which the officers and men stood by the guns, though I shall hereafter have occasion to show that at least a portion of the Servian artillery was brought out of action and parked at a most critical moment. Its services would have been of vital importance. We now see that the two batteries are very much overmatched, and must soon succumb to those which the Turks have brought against them. A third battery on the Servian side, is on the little independent hill between the two defiles, where it becomes a prominent object, to which two Turkish batteries on the south and one on the mountain to the east direct their assiduous attention. With an adroitness which would do credit to our own Royal Horse Artillery, it constantly shifts its position, and for two long hours—during which, beneath a scorching sun, we watch every incident of the struggle—it does double service in keeping the Mussulman guns at bay. But, despite all this, the enemy is stealthily but steadily creeping northwards and eastwards. While the great guns on each side have been so busy, his infantry have been busy in a little wood behind the chain of undulating ground. We hear the first fusillade at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock. The Turkish infantry have advanced thus far; they dare not show at the end of the little defiles yet, for the Servian guns are too close. But they are not far off, and if that gallant battery which is doing such good service on the hill between the two defiles can only be silenced the battle will be at once developed. From Alexinatz infantry and cavalry are hurrying over the pontoon-bridges to resist the advance of the enemy's infantry; and Tchernayeff, surrounded by his staff, is riding here and there and everywhere through his position. The Servian infantry are in the valley north of the little independent hill, and at intervals of a quarter of an hour or so sharp volleys from rifles are heard amid the thunder of some dozen of batteries. The storm of battle has begun to rage with confusing fury, when, at half-past one o'clock, we see dense masses of smoke and sheets of flame rise from a valley right before us and close to the northern defile. The conflagration is tremendous; the brilliant sunshine is com-

pletely overcome by the lurid flames that rise high into the heavens and are now only fringed by dense masses of smoke. The more northern of the two Suotnas is on fire. The Turkish shells, aimed directly at it by the advancing batteries, have descended on house-roofs and corn-stacks, and in a few minutes more not a vestige of the village will remain to tell the tale. The Servian troops make a precipitate retreat from it, but as yet a good defence is kept up. The Turks advance under cover of their batteries, now skirmishing, now with a rush. The Servians, though they are falling back, have not yet lost all heart. The infantry resist, but with such trepidation that the number of wavering is becoming greater. The battalions are evidently thinning. It is now past two o'clock, and for a while the Servian artillery seems to be making ground. That battery which has been doing such good service on the little hill has advanced beyond it, and is boldly pouring its fire further into the enemy's position. But this is deceptive; the Turks do not care about it. The rattle of their rifles is heard more and more to the north at each volley. The return volleys are becoming feebler, the artillery fire on both sides has become languid, when, all at once there is another great fire. The village of Great Adrowatz is now in flames. This village was close to Sitkowatz. Suotna still burns, and the clear air is full of vast flames and dense masses of smoke, and the thunder of cannon and incessant volleys of rifles. Shells have been falling into Sitkowatz for some hours, but it is not yet on fire. Precilowitz, close by, is on fire. A perfect panic has set in among the Servians as they witness the steady advance of the enemy, and whole battalions of them began to fly. A Russian Colonel, in command of two battalions, calls on them to advance, though he himself is wounded. Out of the two battalions he can get only twenty men to respond to his call; the rest fly. Still, some regiments and the whole of the artillery do their duty, and for more than two hours the legions of the three Pashas make good an advance of only half a mile. But this has been an advance all along the line. Abdul Kerim Pasha has got his left well up to Gredetin, north of the burning Adrowatz, and his right well round to Belja, though it is only four o'clock. The carnage is terrible on both sides. I descend for a short time from the height where for hours I have been watching the battle, and I see the main street of Alexinatz crowded with the wounded. They are staggering in with bleeding arms and legs, or are stretched in carts. There is not much change till about six o'clock, though the din of battle has gone on without a moment's cessation. It is clear that the left of the Turks have passed the town and its redoubts, and are as far as Transan and Bagar, though not as yet on the same side of the river as that on which those villages stand. To the south they are in possession of the positions which the right of Tchernayeff's army occupied this morning. Why is it that the batteries on the great redoubt, from which we have been viewing the battle, have all day been silent? Why is it that at this supreme moment, and when Tchernayeff has opposed to him 60,000 or 70,000 of the Turkish troops, most of them of the highest discipline, there are hundreds of soldiers lying about on the redoubt hill, and scores of them strolling about that town, at the gates of which the Turkish enemy is now storming? Well, I cannot answer my own question. In my interrogation I have recorded a fact; the solution of that fact I must leave to others. But the events of this very eventful day are culminating. In Servia there is scarcely any twilight; bright daylight suddenly falls to almost midnight darkness. It was all but dark when, worn out and hoping that the Turks might grant us one night of peaceful rest in Alexinatz, we descended from our hill, from which we could no longer see, and came into the town once more. It was just seven o'clock when we arrived at the foot of the eminence, and within twenty yards of the wooden bridge over the Morava, which is in the main street of the town itself, there are four brass 24-pounders, from which the horses had just been taken. The horses are being tied up. We feel the guns, they are so hot that we can scarcely touch them. Is there no further use for them? The Servians are lighting immense fires all up the hill. The Turkish positions right before us already blaze with similar fires. The mangled wounded are coming in on stretchers, and their wounds and their agonised faces are made frightfully ghastly by the reflection of the fires from above. Is there a truce? Are both sides fairly exhausted? They have now been fighting and advancing and retreating for ten hours; and have they both given up from sheer exhaustion? This coming back of the artillery and this parking of the brass guns look like it. But no; the whole town is rocking and the heights are shaking with the terrific thunder of the Turkish artillery. Not a mile off there their guns are vomiting forth angry flame. We stop, raise our glasses, and see not half a mile from where we are standing, and where the brass guns are parked, a sight of which neither the men who have brought in those guns nor one soul in the town is aware. At the distance I have just stated there rises a little lightly-wooded elevation. It is illuminated on the crest and at the foot with lines of intermittent flame. On a larger and far more lurid scale, this illumination is like that of gas on house-fronts in London on a windy night; it shoots forth along the whole line for an instant, is then suddenly extinguished, and as suddenly shoots forth again. What is this light coming from? The cannonade all round is deafening, but we can just distinguish another sound, the rapid detonation of rifles from above and rifles from below. We fix our glasses, and, as distinctly as we see one another, we see the Turks on the brow of that hill, and some feet down the crest, discharging a plunging fire into the Servian troops beneath. Full justice ought to be rendered to men who for an instant stood their ground beneath and returned such a fire. I regret that I do not know to what particular corps this honour is due. It is rapidly mowed down. We watch for fully ten minutes, and each minute the illumination below pales before that above, and each instant the Servian fire is becoming weaker. We know that there is nothing behind that rapidly-decreasing line. We know that in the street at the end of which we are standing there are only hundreds of unarmed men, women, and children; and we know as surely that there is nothing to prevent the Turks being through this street from end to end of it within another twenty minutes at the outside. There are the guns on the redoubts above us; the Turks are safe from them, for they are now too close under their muzzles. Evidently there is not a moment to be lost. We proceed to the other end of the street, and, fearing to be the cause of any panic, order dinner at the hotel while we are having our horses harnessed. The hotel was empty when we entered it, but in five minutes afterwards it is filled with a miscellaneous company of soldiers and camp followers. The alarm has come; but, curious to say, not from the side at which there is the most imminent danger. Nobody outside our own party seems to know that at the southern end of the town, and almost within a stone's throw of the main street, the Turks are where we saw them; but everybody does know that the Servians have been signally defeated all along the line, and the alarm has been created by the news that the Turks have been completely successful in getting to the north-west of Alexinatz, where, between them and the road to Deligrad, there is only the fordable Morava. It is in this direction M'Kellar and his staff of young surgeons

have been on the field all day, and, with the instinct of a true soldier, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay says that, whatever our own risk of being massacred, we must not leave until we know their fate. There was no dissent from that proposition; and, amid the incessant din of guns, we await the news of our friends who have been so heroically attending the Field Hospital. MacCormac has been attending to the wounded in the open street. He is up to his elbows in gore, and we have to wash him at a pump. It is a quarter to eight when a horseman gallops into the yard of the hotel. It is MacKellar. He was just about to perform a shoulder amputation on the field, when a staff officer dashed up to him and told him that the surgeons had not a second to lose in having the wounded carried off and in saving themselves. The Turks were coming down to occupy the banks of the Morava, and there was every probability that, even dark as it was, they would that evening cross the river and cut off the road to Deligrad. There was nothing for it but to ford the stream, for there was neither permanent nor pontoon bridge. The surgeons were with crowds of other fugitives. They dashed in, and, in water knee-deep, reached the Alexinatz side. Mr. MacKellar sent the young fellows on towards Deligrad as fast as their own legs and any ponies they might seize on the road could carry them. Now it was that his uniform of Major in the Servian army stood him in good service. He commanded a poor frightened trooper to dismount, and, jumping up on the man's horse, rode in to tell us that we ought to get off instantly. Except Mr. Villiers, the Artist of the *Graphic*, and Mr. Corbould, the Artist of the *Illustrated News*, there was no English correspondent in or near Alexinatz on this day but myself. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay gave places in one of our carriages as far as Deligrad, where we had to pick up the surgeons for two French correspondents. We left the town at half-past eight in the evening, fearing a stampede. We thought to be in advance of the rush; but the delay of the quarter of an hour while we were waiting for news from the field hospitals brought us into the very thick of it. Ten miles outside Alexinatz, on the road to Deligrad, there was an almost compact moving mass of carriages, waggons, oxen, horses, and pedestrians, all going at full gallop, all running into one another every other instant. When the high road became too crammed resort was had to the fields, and through these oxen dragged their waggons, or, as was the case in many instances, only the wooden yokes by which they are attached, the waggons having been left behind lest they might impede the more valuable beasts in their flight."

In the conflict above described, the Servian front was about four miles long on the left bank of the Morava, the force holding it consisting of about 25,000 infantry and, perhaps, twenty-five batteries of cannon. At the same time, on the right bank and round to the east of Alexinatz, a perfectly distinct battle was proceeding, the whole of the Turkish forces no doubt acting in concert, while the Servians were embarrassed by the wide area of the attacks, which threatened to embrace Alexinatz. A Turkish force, at daybreak, had a fight with musketry and artillery against a Servian detachment in Katan, on the right bank. Katan was fired and the Servians compelled to evacuate it. Then, to the east, from the direction of St. Stephan and Stanej, the Turks pressed forward on Pracovacz, within an hour of Alexinatz, but the main battle was in the valley and the slopes of the left bank of the Morava; and to this we have chiefly confined our attention. A number of Russian officers were there killed while bravely attempting to keep the Servians up to their work. Colonel Horvatovitch and the Russian Colonel Ismailoff, commanding the cavalry, are reported to have specially distinguished themselves.

Colonel Tcholak Antitch, with his 12,000 troops, has reached the vicinity of Kruchovatz, and is operating on the right wing of Tchernayeff's line, and opposing the Turkish attempt to turn the Servian right flank by moving down the valley of the Morava in the rear of Alexinatz and Deligrad.

As in the eastern so in the western seat of war, the Turks have resumed the offensive in Herzegovina. According to news from Trebinje, Mukhtar Pasha, having received the reinforcements expected, and, having reorganised his forces, began operations by taking a large store of provisions to Bilek; Djellaledin Pasha marching from Stolatz on Bilek at the same time, which induced the Montenegrins and insurgents who were blockading Bilek to withdraw. Having returned again to Trebinje in the night of the 31st, Mukhtar again set out with twenty battalions, artillery, and provisions towards the little frontier fort of Klobuk, which guards the entrance into the plateau of Grahovo. At the same time Djellaledin Pasha set out from Bilek in the direction of Banjani. This movement is, no doubt, in connection with the advance which Dervish Pasha is preparing to make into Montenegro from the Albanian side. The army of Mahmoud Pasha, numbering 15,000 regulars and 4000 volunteers, with a body of mountaineers, and having six field-guns, is encamped outside the town of Podgoritz.

The Illustrations we give this week are from the sketches drawn by our Special Artists, Mr. Chantrey Corbould and Count Carriero, the former with the Servian the latter with the Turkish army. The capture of Kniejesevacz, or Gurgusovacz, in the Timok Valley, on the eastern frontier of Servia, was the result of several days' fighting in the first week of August. Count Carriero supplied more than one sketch of the conflict, to which he now adds that of the Bashi-Bazouks burning and pillaging the town of Gurgusovacz. It was a pleasant and thriving little place, containing about five thousand houses, many of them well built and neatly furnished. Mr. Corbould, on his way from Belgrade, finding the main south road encumbered with army traffic, was obliged to take a circuitous westerly route by Usicza and Ivanovitz, where he saw many incidental consequences of the state of warfare. These are delineated in his sketches, among which will be noticed that of the fugitive peasants thronging into a town, with their families and household goods in ox-carts, and with their herds of sheep and swine. The figure of a "Red-Cross Knight"—that is to say, one of the volunteer agents of the Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded, whose distinguishing badge is a red cross worn upon the arm—has been thought worthy of a place among our Illustrations. Mr. Corbould himself met with some personal adventures on his road, and underwent a brief arrest till his character and mission could be attested to the satisfaction of the Servian military authorities. A page of the smaller Engravings in this Number is occupied with such incidents of travel and life in a country invaded by the Turks.

The deposition of Sultan Murad V. at Constantinople, after a three month's reign, and the accession of his brother, Abdul Hamid, was very quietly managed. On Thursday week the new Sultan Abdul Hamid went in state to the palace of Top Kapou, where he was received by all the Ministers and high functionaries. After the Fetvah deposing Murad V., on the ground of ill-health, had been read, the ceremony of acknowledging and proclaiming the new Sultan, under the title of Abdul Hamid II. took place. His Majesty's accession was enthusiastically received by the troops and the people assembled. The Sultan afterwards repaired to the palace, salutes of artillery being fired during his progress. The ceremony of the Salamlik was performed next day, and the Imperial Hatt proclaiming the new Sultan's accession was

read at the Mosque of Eyoub on Saturday. Ex-Sultan Murad has been installed at the Tcheragan Palace. He will not be permitted to recover his health.

Constantinople was illuminated on Saturday in honour of the new Sultan. The ceremony of girding Abdul Hamid with the sword of Osman is announced to take place this week. Redif Pasha has been appointed Seraskier, or Minister of War, but Abdul Kerim Pasha is still Commander-in-Chief of the army.

On Friday week the representatives of the six Powers in Constantinople met at the British Embassy. It was agreed that an *aide mémorandum*, similar, but not identical, should be presented by each of them to the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, in order to inform him that the Princes of Servia and Montenegro had expressed their desire for an armistice, and that the Powers offered their mediation to bring about a cessation of hostilities with the shortest possible delay. Sir Henry Elliot presented the memorial to the Porte on Saturday last.

FINE ARTS.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION AT PARIS.

The organisation of an exhibition in Paris of works in black and white similar to that which has been established among us, is an event in which an illustrated journal may, we hope, venture to assume that its readers will be interested. An exhibition of this nature, called like our own "L'Exposition des Ouvrages exécutés en Noir et Blanc," has been opened in the rooms of M. Durand Ruel, the Paris dealer. The success, if not great, is not altogether discouraging. Although the French so greatly excel in drawing, engraving, and etching, these branches are not generally held in high estimation by them. At the Salon and the Ecole des Beaux Arts the works in black and white are placed in disengaging situations and bad lights, and attract very little attention. Visitors, however—more especially those to the Salon—are naturally surfeited with the mass of paintings, as at our Academy; and it must be admitted that the show in black and white (including water colours) is very inadequate, and not worthy the close, quiet attention demanded by the finer works of modest character in this class. Yet that the Salon shows receive much consideration from critics is evident from the careful reviews of them which appear in the French art-journals. The new and special black-and-white exhibition has, however, obtained very little notice from the Paris papers. But M. Ph. Burty, the genial French critic, has sent some interesting particulars to our contemporary the *Academy*, to which we beg to invite attention. Strange as it may appear to us, with our numerous art-shows, the first thing which strikes M. Burty is the independence of the exhibition—it is not under Government control. Everything tends to prove that the Parisians are not yet used to associations of this kind; but their new political ways will probably lead them in that direction. At present, however, the official engravers—members of the Institute and their well-known pupils—have kept aloof from the new show, and thereby deprived this attempt at a free exhibition of the prestige which their names, their works, and their high position would have given it in the eyes of the public. The display, moreover, is confused, too numerous, and overrun by productions of beginners. Nevertheless, the exhibition has been productive of one good result—it has brought over examples of those artists whose works in English illustrated newspapers and periodicals have, says M. Burty, had considerable influence on French designers, engravers, and publishers. The skilful and refined draughtsman, M. Edmond Morin, has done much to bring this influence to bear. He spent several years in England at the beginning of the Empire, and worked with Sir John Gilbert. This, we may observe, was at a time when Sir John was executing some of his largest, boldest, and freest designs for the *Illustrated London News*. "The dash M. Morin introduced on his return into the composition of domestic scenes, regattas, public ceremonials, hunting episodes, &c., struck our artists very much. Besides covering much larger blocks than we were accustomed to see in our illustrated papers with the most extraordinary ease, M. Morin added immensely to their effect by the admirable sense of light he evinced in the distribution of his blacks and whites. He possessed in the highest degree the feeling for what we call 'touches'—for black parts in bold contrast with large spaces of white and the suppression of intermediate greys."

The English artists represented are Mrs. Allingham (Helen Patterson), Messrs. Du Maurier, Herkomer, Woods, Hopkins, Marks, Gregory, Green, and Linton. Mr. Legros has sent from London some pen-and-ink drawings. Mr. J. Tissot contributes some dry-point studies of figures and landscape. The dry-point process, which Mr. J. Whistler has treated with great superiority, has again become the fashion in Paris, through the able portraitist M. Desbouts. Mr. Bradley, of Florence, and M. Buckman, of Brussels, are contributors. The French Art-Reviews are represented, as also Cadart's monthly publications and Durand Ruel's extensive illustrated catalogue; but the French illustrated newspapers are absent. MM. Léopold Flameng, Edmond Hédon, and Charles Waltner were the devoted organisers of this attempt to introduce a new and hitherto unsuspected source of enjoyment to the Paris public. We must not omit M. Burty's comparison of English and French illustrations. "Your artists in general," he says, "aim at brightness more than ours do; then at natural attitude; next, truth of scenery or furniture; and, lastly, at expression of feature; whereas ours, with their more classical education, give their figures a better equilibrium, and draw hands and feet more correctly. Also, our wood-engravers have, in some instances at least, made studies from the life, which enable them to make their figures look like real men and women, and to draw the nude with greater vigour and suppleness. With these few reservations as to technical qualities and defects, I do not hesitate to own how useful it is for us to study the general conditions of your art. We have no such thing as political caricature left in France, or as caricature of domestic life. Everything has become brutal or stupid in conception, inadequate in the rendering. Our press laws have, it appears to me, produced just the opposite effect to what the legislator expected. The artist who feels sentence of condemnation perpetually hanging over him never rises to the level of his thought, and either remains obscure or grotesque, or else oversteps his mark, and, having lost the habit of struggling with ideas, attacks his personages with strokes of unpardonable violence." The French, it appears, cannot have their political celebrities mauled with sufficient severity in the illustrated caricature papers. With us, public opinion serves instead of police.

There are many lithographs in the exhibition, that art having not gone so much out of favour with them as with us. Of course a lithograph by a painter may be as interesting as a chalk drawing from his hand on paper, though it is rarely so free. There are some lithographs by Fantin, by Manet, by Amand Gautier, and by Chauvel a proof of a "Marine" of Mervyn's.

Mr. Clark Stanton, A.R.S.A., has modelled a vase, which is to be executed in silver, and presented as a marriage gift by

the Clan Cameron to Mr. Donald Cameron, M.P., of Lochiel, and his wife, Lady Margaret.

Mr. Frederick Waite Maynard, secretary of the Arundel Society, and for many years secretary of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution and the Artists' Orphan Fund, died, on Sunday week, in Switzerland.

A new diorama—a form of spectacular entertainment which should be more popular than it has hitherto been—is being exhibited at the little Royal Park Theatre, Regent's Park. A wonderful amount of instructiveness can be compressed into an hour's entertainment of this kind, and it affords scope also for an extensive display of artistic skill. Both these conditions are fulfilled in the diorama under notice, entitled "Under the British Flag." This designation applies to the large series of scenes—numbering fifty-three in all—from various parts of that empire on which the sun never sets, together with views in countries such as Persia, China, and Japan, which, though not politically "under" the British flag, are frequently visited by that drapeau, and which views, collectively and consecutively, form a tour round the world. The diorama has been long in preparation, and it has hardly been surpassed in merit. The scenes are chosen to be widely and fully representative, and they include views of many of the most memorable sites in the world, from the Thames' bank to the Antipodes, and back again. We are reminded of the omnipresence, as one might almost venture to say, of Mr. William Simpson, though in this case the pictures are not from one but several hands. Artistically the exhibition commends itself to warm notice in this column. The views are each by some scenic artist of established reputation, and many are the joint production of several painters who excel in specialities. The point of view and composition are generally well chosen and effective; the colouring is generally striking without being gaudy, and it usually lends itself well to the dioramic effects, some of which also are very telling. These qualities, combined with much mastery of perspective, fidelity in details, and the optical effects of the lighting, render the results almost illusive. Reclining in one's seat, one can compare the impression but with Ariel putting a girdle round the world. The artists who have been engaged on the work comprise such well-known scenic painters as O'Connor, Barnes, Adams, Hall, Telbin, by whom are several gay sea-views.

The annual autumn art-exhibition held at Liverpool under the auspices of the public-spirited Corporation opened on Monday last. The collection comprises a considerable number of the more important works of the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy, together with several works which have been painted expressly for the exhibition. The average of the general contributions reaches at least to the standard of former years. The number of works hung, including oil and water colours, is over 1000. The contributions by Royal Academicians include the following:—"A Zuyder-Zee Fishing Haven," and a sunset view on the Nile, by E. W. Cooke; the "Hymn of the Last Supper," by E. Armitage; "Ante-chamber at Whitehall at the Death of Charles II.," by E. M. Ward—the large picture exhibited in Trafalgar-square some years back, and one of the artist's most important works. Mr. Cope's representation of the council of the Royal Academy selecting the pictures for the annual exhibition at Burlington House; "Bedouin Sheikh at Prayer," by F. Goodall; "Eugene Aram," by Mr. Alfred Elmore; "Watchful Eyes," by P. H. Calderon; W. P. Frith's "Under the Doge's Palace, Venice;" and a couple of water-colour drawings by E. J. Poynter. The sculpture comprises busts of the Queen and of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, by Count Gleichen, which are intended for presentation to the new public art-gallery. The exhibition will remain open during the visit of the Social Science Association next month. On Saturday the Corporation made a selection of three pictures which will be purchased for the new art-gallery, these being Sir John Gilbert's "Richard II.," a landscape by Mr. Joseph Knight, entitled "Showery Weather," and a water colour drawing by A. D. Fripp—"Dinner-Time at the Quarries, Purbeck."

The Third Annual Exhibition of Modern Pictures, under the auspices of the Brighton Corporation, was opened, at the Royal Pavilion Gallery, on Monday last. The collection, owing chiefly to the greater proportion of works sent which figured in the last Academy Exhibition, is much superior to those which preceded it. The number of the works, including both oil and water colours, amount to 668. Among the principal contributors are (in the order of the catalogue) Messrs. Cassie, W. Field, J. Mogford, H. Bource—"Ruined: the Day After the Storm," which we engraved last year, and "A Collision in the North Sea;" T. F. Marshall, J. A. Heyermans, J. H. L. D. Haas—one of two large cattle-pieces; R. Beavis—"Ploughing in the land of the Pharaohs," a picture we recently engraved; F. W. Lawson; C. Jones—three animal-pieces; Frank Holl—two sketches for exhibited pictures; P. F. Poole—"Going Out for the Night" and a study for the picture of the "Meeting of Oberon and Titania;" P. R. Morris—"Sigh no more, Ladies," "Breezy June," and "The Sailor's Wedding;" H. Helmick, Carl Bauerle, C. J. Lewis, H. Fantin, F. W. Topham—"The Morning of a Festival in Central Italy;" K. Bodmer, J. Aumonier—"The Thames at Great Marlow;" C. Becker—"Carnival;" and Mark Fisher. These are oil pictures, and some of those best known, from having been previously exhibited, are lent by their owners, not contributed directly by the artists. The water-colour drawings comprise a smaller proportion of works of importance. An art-union is also established in connection with the exhibition, and conducted by the Corporation. The price of the tickets is fixed at the modest sum of five shillings, and the prizes range from four guineas upwards. The value of the prizes drawn last year was £328.

A curious fate has, according to a contemporary, attended four pictures formerly hung in the parish church of St. Alphage, Greenwich—i.e., portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Charles I., Queen Anne, and George I.—all of them, it would appear, of authentic historical value. Having by lapse of time become dingy and faded, they were stowed away as lumber in the organ-loft of the church, and ultimately sold by the churchwardens. The portrait of Queen Anne went to the Painted Hall, Greenwich, for the sum of £10, the permission of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having been obtained to pay that sum for it. The portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Charles I., and George I., were sold to a general dealer, named Dyer, living in New Cross, for £20 15s., and were subsequently sold by him, at a profit of 50s., to Messrs. Pratt, of New Bond-street, who are restoring them. The portrait of King George is described as similar to those which Kneller produced so profusely. His Majesty is in full coronation dress, the ermine cloak being thrown back and revealing the insignia of the Knights of Hanover suspended round the neck. The crown and sceptre are on the table, and in the background is a view of Westminster Abbey. The price of £500 is put on this portrait, which is absurdly high, as we feel sure, Mr. Scharf, of the National Portrait Gallery, would bear us out in saying. The portrait of Charles I. was ten feet square, and was attributed to Sir Peter Lely. The King is represented in an attitude of prayer. A higher price proportionately

might with reason be put on this picture. It is not known how these paintings became the property of St. Alphage, but it is remarkable that all the monarchs mentioned were associated with Greenwich. Queen Elizabeth made the palace her favourite summer residence; Charles I. passed much of his time at the "House of Delight;" Queen Anne built one of the wings of Greenwich Hospital, which still bears her name; while George I. landed at Greenwich on his arrival from Hanover. A committee appointed by the vestry is investigating the subject, and trying to get the portraits back again. It is thought there will be no difficulty in accomplishing this as regards the Admiralty; and the opinion of Dr. Spinks, Q.C., has been asked with regard to the other paintings, the question being raised as to whether, being Church property, a sale could be negotiated without a special faculty from the Bishop of the diocese.

The International Society of Aquafortists has opened its exhibition of etchings, at the Brussels Artistic and Literary Club, with much éclat. The King and Queen of the Belgians were present on the opening day, and the English Minister, Sir Savile Lumley, president of the society, and himself an amateur in the art and an exhibitor, addressed their Majesties in a brief speech. Several of the eminent French etchers are among the contributors, as also those of Germany and Holland; and of the few English works, those by Mr. Seymour Haden attract a vast amount of attention. The collection comprises 500 examples.

The important collections of M. Didot, the famous connoisseur, consisting of rare books, prints, and drawings, will be dispersed by auction, at Paris, in the spring of next year. Among the drawings are the originals, by Holbein, for the "Dance of Death," and there is also a set of the woodcuts of Hans Lüzelberger from these drawings.

A proposal is made to commemorate the English officers and men who fell in the south-west of France in 1813-14 by adding a tower to the new church at Biarritz and dedicating it to their memory. The sum required will be about £1300. Contributions and further information respecting those who fell can be communicated to Mr. Philip Hurt, Bayonne.

The plans for the Paris Grand Exhibition of 1878 are at length decided upon. *Figaro* gives a detailed description of them, accompanied by a map of the proposed building, and the greatest of all great exhibitions is already spoken of as though it were *un fait accompli*. The main body of the building is to be set back from the Seine, so that its southern extremity will be near the façade of the Ecole Militaire. A considerable portion of the Champ de Mars, a space estimated at more than 10,000 square yards, will thus be left between the exhibition building and the river. Here the gardens that are to form so prominent and attractive a feature are to be laid out. In them are to be displayed collections of the choicest flowers and plants and the rarest birds of the world. The details of the main building have, as already intimated, undergone official scrutiny and discussion; yet one of the most essential points respecting the general shape of the building was not decided till lately. The question was whether an elliptical form should be given to the building, according to the precedent of 1868, and there was a considerable weight of opinion in favour of this form. The rectangular shape has, however, been preferred, for various obvious and valid reasons: first, nearly all the objects exhibited, or their containing cases, being of square or rectilinear shape, it is consequently inconvenient to adjust them exactly; secondly, it has proved exceedingly difficult to set in motion a quantity of machinery ranged necessarily side by side around a curving gallery. The parallelogram will, therefore, be the form of the building—the shorter ends facing the Ecole Militaire and the Seine, and the longer sides parallel with the two Avenues de Suffren and de la Bourdonnais.

The statue which is to be erected in Paris in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence has been cast.

A monument to Palestrina is about to be raised by public subscription in Rome.

The subscription for the erection of a monument to Bellini has produced upwards of £1000, most of which has been contributed in Italy.

Dr. Gillan, an ex-Moderator of Assembly, in opening a new church at Glasgow, which was built by a free congregation who, along with their minister, have gone over to the Establishment, said the Free Church had not gone over to the Establishment, but the Establishment to the Free Church. If the Church of Scotland had been misled in receiving the seceding ministers into the fold, the blame rested on the Free Church, whose certificates they accepted.

The report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for 1875-6 has been issued. The society, it is pointed out, spent upwards of £47,000 last year in the direct work of promoting Christian knowledge at home and abroad. The whole of its charitable income during the same time was £51,600, of which more than £16,000—an amount far above the average—arose from legacies. The society distributed last year £94,000 worth of books. These books were calculated to supplant the vicious light literature which is so largely current. The annual income arising from endowment is just about to be very materially reduced. A large portion of the capital sum whence this has hitherto arisen is now, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, about to be applied to the purpose of providing new premises.

The recently-issued report of the inspectors of Irish fisheries gives an unpromising account of the fisheries generally of that country. It refers to the season of 1875, which, so far as the sea-coast fisheries are concerned, is said in the great majority of districts to have been most unproductive; while in the case of the "inland" or salmon waters there appear to be little grounds for congratulation. An increased capture of salmon is stated to have been made in some of the smaller waters, but in most of the large commercial fisheries the take was poor, and far below that of previous years. Last year the inspectors had the power of distributing loans to the poor fishermen round the coast for the purpose of providing them with boats, fishing-gear, &c.; but this, so far, appears to have given no impetus whatever to the more thorough and profitable fishing on the Irish seas. We learn that a very marked decline in the number of fishing-boats and of men and boys employed in working the industry occurred during 1875 in comparison with former years. The present report of the inspectors contain little or no additional information regarding the Irish fisheries which has not been published before, and the public will doubtless be disappointed to find that no mention is made of the subscriptions which were started some years ago with a view of providing the fishermen of Boffin and Sark and the Claddagh men with boats, nets, &c. It would be most interesting to know what results have followed in those two instances from the distribution of money among the Irish fishermen subscribed by both Englishmen and Irishmen.



KANGAROO-HUNTING IN AUSTRALIA.

SIR JAMES FALSHAW, BART.

The Lord Provost of Edinburgh, upon whom her Majesty has so recently conferred the honour of a Baronetcy, in commemoration of her state visit to her northern capital, is a son of the late Mr. William Falshaw, of Leeds, by his marriage with Hannah, daughter of Mr. James Shaw, of the same town. He was born in March, 1810, and was for some years one of the town councillors of Edinburgh, for which city he is also in the commission of the peace as a magistrate. Sir James has been engaged in business as a railway contractor. He has beneficially exerted his personal influence to settle disputes between labourers and employers. In the civic and local administration he has done much for the improvement of Edinburgh in healthiness and pleasantness. The success with which he carried through the water-supply question is generally acknowledged. The acquisition of the arboretum in connection with the Botanic Gardens, and of West Princes-street Gardens, for the use of the public, are more recent boons which he has been the means of obtaining for the public. His liberality to the poor and to many of the city charities has won for him a good name among his fellow-citizens. He is a leading and highly-respected member of the Wesleyan Church. Sir James has been twice married—first, in 1841, to Anne, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Morkill, of Astley, near Leeds; and, secondly, to

SIR JAMES FALSHAW, BART.,
LORD PROVOST OF EDINBURGH.

Jane, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Gibbs, of Spring Bank, Upper Norwood, Surrey. Baronetcies have twice before this been bestowed on previous Lord Provosts of Edinburgh during the present century—namely, in 1822, by King George IV., on Sir William Arbuthnot; and, secondly, in 1838, by her Majesty, on the occasion of her coronation, on Sir James Forrest. Both these titles are still in existence.

The portrait of Sir James Falshaw is from a photograph by Mr. J. Moffat, of Edinburgh.

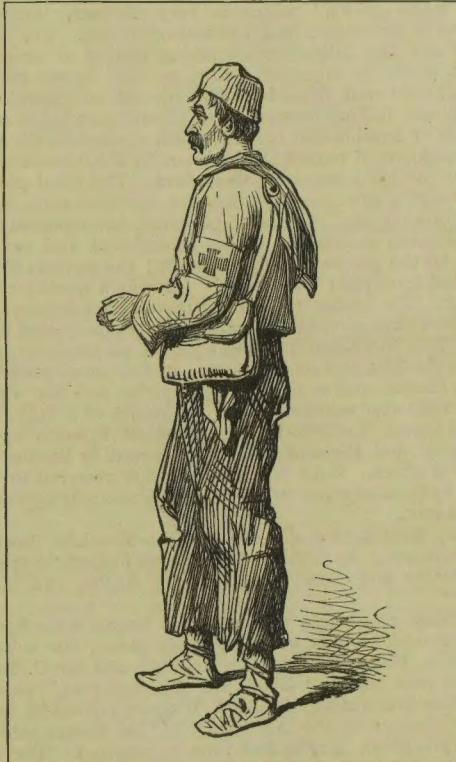
THE LATE SIR PHILIP FRANCIS.

We had lately to announce the death of Sir Philip Francis, her Majesty's Consul-General in Constantinople, and Judge of the Supreme Consular Court of the Levant. This sad event occurred suddenly, on board of her Majesty's ship *Antelope*, between Besika Bay and Smyrna. Sir Philip had been an invalid, and had gone on board ship for change of air, to escape from the heat and bustle of Constantinople. The cause of death was heart disease. His loss is severely felt by the English and other European residents in Turkey, where he had long performed most difficult duties with as much ability as integrity and uprightness. He was grandson of the Sir Philip Francis who figures, in the history of the last century, as the personal opponent of Warren Hastings in India, and the assistant of Burke in the Parliamentary impeachment of Hastings. That gentleman, who is also supposed to have been the author of the "Letters of Junius,"



THE LATE MR. SKINNER PROUT, ARTIST.

died in 1818. The late Sir Philip Francis was employed, throughout his public life, in different offices of the British Consular Court in the Levant; he held the office of Judge, and that of Consul-General, since September, 1867. He received the title of knighthood upon that occasion. His

THE WAR: A RED-CROSS KNIGHT, IVANITZA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST WITH THE SERVIAN ARMY.

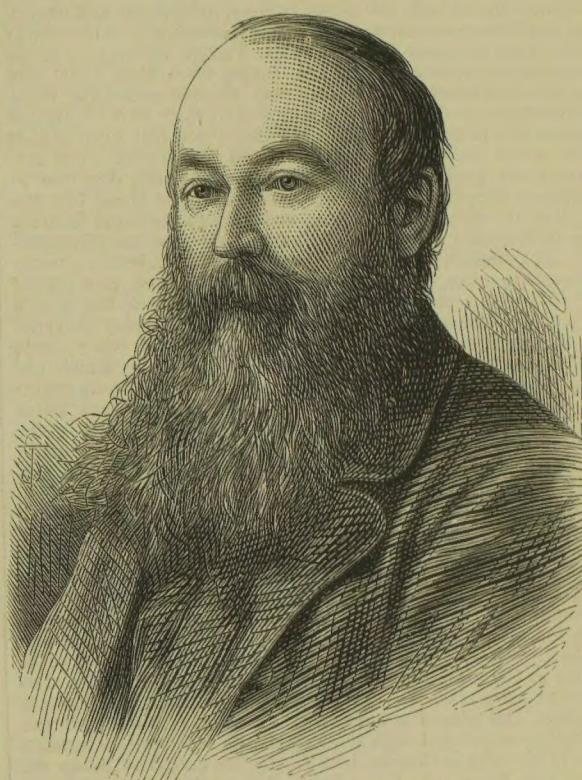
funeral, on the 12th ult., in the British Cemetery at Scutari, was attended by Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador, the German Ambassador, and the Russian Chargé-d'Affaires, with the staff of each respectively, and by two Pashas in high office, representing the Turkish Government. There was a

naval procession of six steam-ships, her Majesty's ship *Bittern* and her Majesty's ship *Helicon*, with Russian and Turkish despatch-boats, conveying the body to Scutari, where a military guard of honour was stationed. The religious ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon Gribble, Chaplain to the British Embassy, in the usual manner.

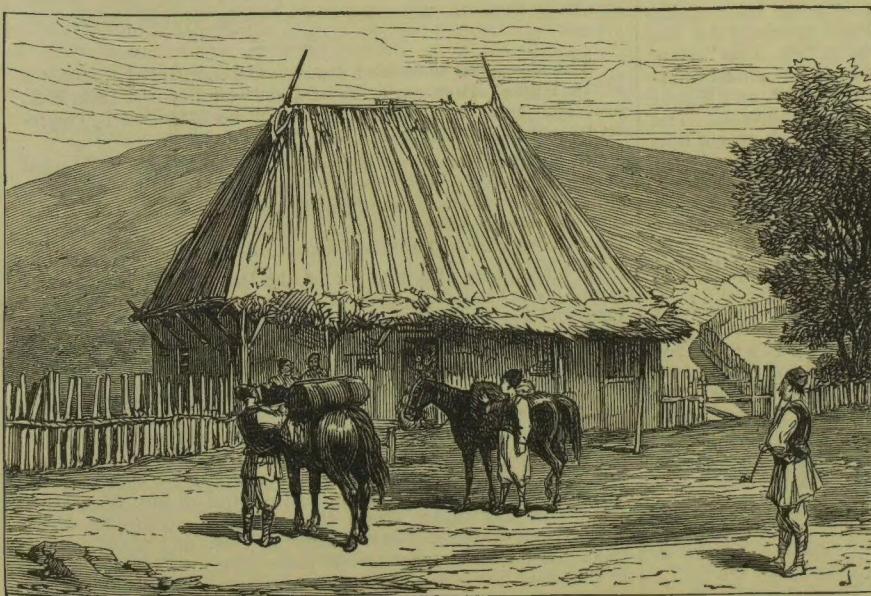
The portrait of Sir Philip Francis is from a photograph by Abdullah Frères, of Constantinople.

KANGAROO-HUNTING.

The huge island-continent of Australia possesses few indigenous mammalian beasts, and these mostly of the marsupial order, furnished in the female sex with nursing-pockets for the shelter and carriage of their young. The kangaroo and opossum, of which there are many species, varying greatly in size, are the well-known types of this singular order. The kangaroo (*macropus*) is an odd-looking creature, with large and powerful hind legs, and with a tail strong enough to be used as a third hind leg, but with comparatively small fore-limbs, chest, and head. This conformation makes him a wonderful leaper, as the body is so light for the powerful lower limbs to raise; and these have immense leverage in springing from the ground. Nearly three yards in height, and eleven or twelve yards in length, is a jump quite within

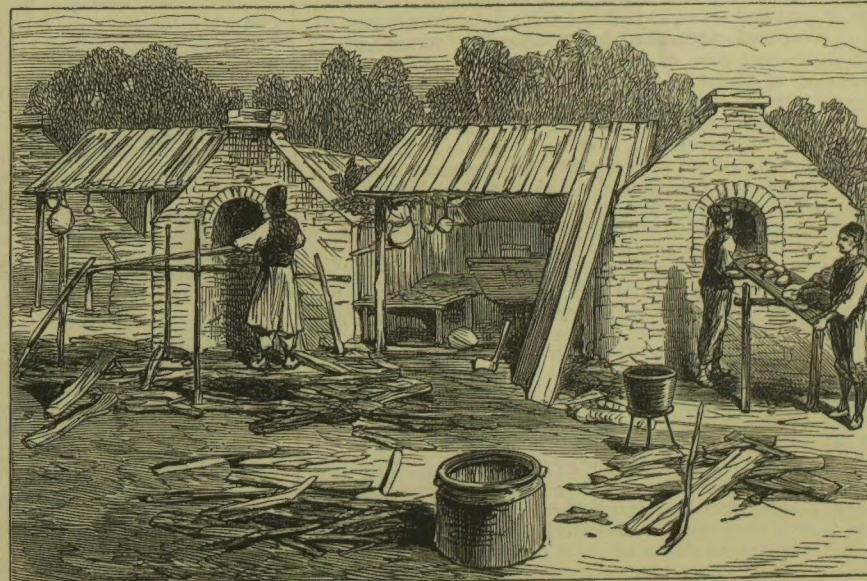
THE LATE SIR PHILIP FRANCIS,
CONSUL-GENERAL AND JUDGE, CONSTANTINOPLE.

their reach. It is supposed that the kangaroo is indebted to this leaping faculty, combined with that of carrying the little ones, for its preservation amidst the terrible grass fires which frequently sweep over the Australian plains. But men and dogs have proved, since the colonisation of the country, most destructive enemies of the kangaroo, which has been killed off to make room for sheep on the natural pasture. This animal is pursued and run down by mounted hunters, with the assistance of hounds trained to the sport. The kangaroo, when once overtaken, is apt to show fight, striking heavy blows with his tail, or, perhaps, inflicting a severe wound, if he can raise himself for the kick, with the big nail upon the fourth toe of his hind leg. This, indeed, he can only do when in an erect position, leaning against some support for the fore part of his body. In the truthful and lifelike sketch of a kangaroo-hunt which we have engraved, the animal is thus seen with its fore paws and chest resting against the horse, and it seems to have already wounded one of the dogs in its rear. The horseman, with his bludgeon, is about to deal a stunning blow in the head; while another man uses a knife to hamstring the kangaroo, severing the muscles of the hind leg. The conflict will soon be over, and the hunting party will make a well-earned feast of the fleshy parts, the tail and thighs, which afford wholesome and delicious meat. His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, when he visited South Australia, enjoyed this sport of kangaroo-hunting, and expressed his gratification with it.



THE WAR: A ROADSIDE INN IN THE MOUNTAINS.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE SERVIAN ARMY.



MAKING BREAD FOR THE ARMY.

The Extra Supplement.

"AN OASIS IN THE DESERT."

Mr. Henry Wallis, the painter of this picture, which was in the Academy exhibition this year, could hardly have chosen a more fitting title than he has done. To pass from the crowded Strand or Fleet-street—from the arid desert of brick and mortar which constitutes the feverish heart of this great city—into Fountain-court, Middle Temple, with its pleasant patter of water and tall limes and beeches, is indeed suggestive of the Eastern traveller—parched, worn, and faint—suddenly coming, in mid-desert, upon an oasis of green pasturage and graceful palms, testifying to the presence of a cool, refreshing spring, needful sometimes to restore life itself to exhausted man and beast. London, it is true, is gradually getting relieved here and there by little patches of greensward, with shrubs and trees, and parterres laughing with flowers in their season. The churchyards are the principal spots where these embellishments will be found, and that of Bishopsgate has its playful, pattering fountain, too. But the squares also—those of the populous and poorer neighbourhoods, such as Leicester and Soho squares, as well as those of more aristocratic districts—have put on a fairer and fresher aspect than of yore. Then there are the gardens of the Embankment, with their picturesquely arranged mounds and walks, and formally-disposed flower-beds and select flowers, indigenous and exotic. Besides these spacious and pretentious pleasure-gardens, which cover where once the mud and ooze of old Father Thames lay thick, the Temple Gardens (except, perhaps, when they boast the annual chrysanthemum show) may appear somewhat tame and commonplace. They have, however, their own unrivalled charm, due to the old historic buildings and tall grim houses with which they are surrounded, and which render the surprise more great of finding gardens so situated; due also to countless pleasant associations which cling to them like the ivy they nourish. The buildings adjacent to the court forming our view are the Library, to the left, and the far more interesting Elizabethan Hall, on the right, which, besides many interesting relics, is remarkable as the only edifice now standing in which a play of Shakespeare was acted in the poet's lifetime. The gardens themselves are repeatedly referred to by Shakespeare. For the fountain in our view some stucco ornamentation was provided not long since, which has been very properly removed, and the jet restored to its primitive simplicity, except that a few natural ferns and water plants have been set round the border of the basin. The celebrities associated with this spot and hereabout could scarcely be enumerated in a reasonable space. Without going back to the Knights Templars, who gave the name to the locality, or including legal celebrities, we may mention Spenser (who celebrated the scene in verse), Shakespeare, Sir Walter Raleigh, Ford the dramatist, Wycherley, Congreve, Burke, Sheridan, Goldsmith, Dr. Johnson, Charles Lamb, Dickens, and Thackeray, who lays certain touching scenes of "Pendennis" here. Some painters likewise are associated with the place—Reynolds, for instance, who visited Goldsmith in Brick-court; William Hunt, who painted the red-brick houses in the back of Mr. Wallis's picture; John Pettie, who lays the scene of a Shakespearean illustration in the Temple Gardens, and others not needful to name. But of all the celebrities associated with the Temple, he who endears himself most to memory is Charles Lamb. In his delightful essay on "The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple" he says, "I was born and passed the first seven years of my life in the Temple." In a fervour of fondness he exclaims, "Indeed, it is the most elegant spot in the metropolis. What a transition for a countryman visiting London for the first time—the passing from the crowded Strand or Fleet-street, by unexpected avenues, into its magnificent ample squares, its classic green recesses! What a cheerful, liberal look hath that portion of it, which, from three sides, overlooks the greater garden; that goodly pile

Of building strong, albeit of Paper light,

confronting with massy contrast the lighter, older, more fantastically-shrouded one, named of Harcourt, with the cheerful Crown Office-row (place of my kindly engendure) right opposite the stately stream which washes the garden foot with her yet scarcely trade-polluted waters, and seems but just weaned from her Twickenham Naiades! A man would give something to have been born in such places. What a collegiate aspect has that fine Elizabethan hall, where the fountain plays, which I have made to rise and fall how many times to the astoundment of the young urchins, my contemporaries, who, not being able to guess at the recondite machinery, were almost tempted to hail the wondrous work as magic! What an antique air had the now almost effaced sun-dials, with their moral inscriptions, seeming coeval with that Time which they measured, and to take their revelations of its flight immediately from heaven, holding correspondence with the fountain of light." We dare not break this most charming passage, and apology will hardly be needed for its length. "How," continues the genial moralist, "would the dark line steal imperceptibly on, watched by the eye of childhood, eager to detect its movement, never caught, nice as an evanescent cloud, or the first arrests of sleep!"

Ah! yet doth beauty like a dial hand,
Steal from his figure, and no pace perceived!

What a dead thing is a clock, with its ponderous embowlements of lead and brass, its pert or solemn dulness of communication, compared with the simple altar-like structure and silent heart-language of the old dial! It stood as the garden god of Christian gardens. Why is it almost everywhere vanished? If its business use be superseded by more elaborate inventions, its moral uses, its beauty, might have pleaded for its continuance. It spoke of moderate labours, of pleasures not protracted after sunset, of temperance and good hours. It was the primitive clock, the horologe of the first world. Adam could scarce have missed it in Paradise. It was the measure appropriate for sweet plants and flowers to spring by, for the birds to apportion their silver warblings by, for flocks to pasture and to be led to fold by. The shepherd 'carved it out quaintly in the sun,' and turning philosopher by the very occupation, provided it with mottoes more touching than tombstones."

A Parliamentary return, ordered on the motion of Mr. Henley, states that it is estimated that in the middle of the year 1851 the population of the United Kingdom comprised 2,049,541 young men aged eighteen and under twenty-six, and that in 1871 the number was 2,201,927, an increase of less than 7·5 per cent in the twenty years. In England and Wales the number in 1871 (including Army, Navy, and merchant seamen abroad as well as at home) was 1,616,226, showing an increase of more than 21·5 per cent since 1871; in Scotland the number in 1871 (not including persons abroad) was 227,340, an increase of not quite 7 per cent; but in Ireland the number in 1871—namely, 358,361 (not including persons abroad), showed a decrease of more than 29 per cent. Emigration takes away a larger share of young men than of other classes.

MUSIC.

THE BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our last week's notice of this great music meeting necessarily closed with the performances of the Wednesday morning, including the successful production of Professor G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio, "The Resurrection." At the evening concerts of Wednesday and Thursday two novelties were brought forward—the sacred cantata, "Zion," on the former occasion, and a cantata entitled "The Crusaders" on the latter—both composed by Herr Gade, of Copenhagen. "Zion" was composed specially for the festival; the other work, although not a commission, having also been heard for the first time in England. The Danish composer early attracted the favourable notice of Mendelssohn, through whose influence Gade's first symphony (in C minor) was performed at the Leipzig Gewandhaus concerts, when Mendelssohn was conductor thereof. Since then Gade has become widely known by many symphonies, overtures, cantatas, and other chamber music; and his well-deserved renown fully entitled him to the recognition implied by the commission given to him by the Birmingham Festival committee.

The text of "Zion" is divided into three portions—the first treating of the incidents preceding the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage; the second being occupied with the captivity in Babylon; the third portion including the return, and prophecy of the New Jerusalem. The music of "Zion" is chiefly choral, the earlier portion presenting no special character or merit calling for particular notice. The musical interest, however, rises as the work proceeds, and there is some very effective writing both for chorus and orchestra in the second division. The one vocal solo, for baritone, opens the third part, and is distinguished by much suavity of style, the continuous choral movements which follow bringing the cantata to a close with a highly-effective climax. The solo having been found to be too high for the vocalist to whom it was originally assigned, it was sung by Mr. Vernon Rigby.

Herr Gade's secular cantata is a work of greater length and higher musical interest than "Zion." The original text of "The Crusaders" is by Carl Andersen, the English translation having been supplied by the Rev. J. Troutbeck. It consists of three parts, entitled, respectively, "In the Desert," "Armida," and "Towards Jerusalem." The characters concerned in the supposed action are Armida, Rinaldo, and Peter the Hermit. Throughout the cantata there is much that is dramatic, both in the choral and the solo music, together with some highly picturesque orchestral writing. In the former respect may be cited, as special instances, the opening chorus, "Flame-like the sand waste glows," which is very distinctly impressed with a tone of desolation and foreboding gloom. The chorus of spirits and the following charming chorus of sirens are prominent pieces in the second part, as also is an effective duet for Armida and Rinaldo. The several movements just referred to are full of interest, and of contrast between the allurements of Armida and her attendant sirens and the yielding of Rinaldo, until roused to resistance by the distant strains of the song of his companion Crusaders. The third part includes some effective martial music for the Crusaders, a characteristic march and chorus of pilgrims, interspersed with solos for Rinaldo expressive of his repentance and renewed allegiance to the purpose of the Crusade; the cantata closing with a grand triumphal "Hosanna!" forming a worthy climax to the work. The orchestral writing throughout displays that high skill which has been so often successfully manifested by the composer. This is evidenced in many places, particularly in the preludes to the first and second parts; in the accompaniments to the first chorus, and to that of the spirits and the sirens; and in the following martial music. The solos of Armida were sung by Madame Trebelli-Bettini, those of Rinaldo by Mr. Vernon Rigby, and those of Peter the Hermit by Signor Foli, all with good effect. Both the cantatas just referred to were conducted by the composer, who was enthusiastically applauded in each instance.

Thursday morning was devoted to "The Messiah," the solos in which were sung by Mdlle. Albani and Titien, Mesdames Trebelli-Bettini and Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli.

The Friday morning's performances began with Spohr's "Last Judgment," which was very finely given, the solos by Mdlle. Titien, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. C. Tovey. The quartet and chorus, "Blest are the departed," was encored. After the oratorio Richard Wagner's Biblical scene, "The Holy Supper of the Apostles" ("Das Siebenschlaf der Apostel"), was given, for the first time in England. The work is written for male voices, in several divisions, twelve basses in unison representing the Apostles. Rather more than the first half of the work is entirely unaccompanied (in the original score), and this portion is of a somewhat fragmentary and disjointed character. With the entry of the orchestra, the music rises in interest and power; and the concluding movements—an "Allegro," "Allegro con brio," and "Presto"—are full of impulse and vigour, closing with a brilliant climax. The morning's performances terminated with Beethoven's First Mass (in C)—the solos by Mdlle. Albani, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Tovey. The quartet and chorus, "Benedictus," was encored.

The festival ended, on the Friday evening, with a fine performance of "St. Paul;" thus concluding with the earlier of Mendelssohn's oratorios, having opened with the later of his two works of the kind, "Elijah," composed specially for the Birmingham Festival of 1846. The solos in "St. Paul" were well rendered by Mdlle. Titien, Mesdames Lemmens-Sherington, and Patey, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli, Mr. Campion having assisted in the quartets. The chorus-singing, as generally, throughout the week, was of that high order which is usual at a Birmingham Festival.

The miscellaneous selections at the concerts of Wednesday and Thursday evenings included effective orchestral and vocal performances of more or less familiar pieces, calling for no specific mention. Sir Michael Costa conducted, with his well-known energy, throughout the festival, with the exception of the new works.

A meeting of the Musical Festival Committee was held, on Saturday, at the Birmingham and Midland Institute, the Marquis of Hertford, president, in the chair. It was stated that the receipts of the Festival of 1876 amounted to £15,160, a decrease of £500 as compared with those in 1873, the latter amount being the maximum sum ever obtained.

Next week we shall have to record the proceedings of the Hereford Festival, which opens, on Tuesday, with "Elijah."

The dates of the Bristol Festival are, Oct. 17, 18, 19, and 20. The principal works announced for performance are "Elijah," Verdi's "Requiem," "Israel in Egypt," Spohr's "Fall of Babylon," Beethoven's "Engedi" ("Mount of Olives"), Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and "The Messiah." There will be miscellaneous concerts, including a symphony, each evening. The solo singers engaged are Mdlles. Titien and Albani; Mesdames Edith Wynne, Patey, and Trebelli-Bettini; Messrs. Edward Lloyd, W. H. Cummings, Harper Kearton,

and Maybrick, and Herr Behrens. The band and chorus will number upwards of 400, and Mr. Charles Hallé will conduct.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts are pursuing an attractive career. Besides miscellaneous programmes of a popular description, special nights are partially devoted to selections from great or eminent composers. Several of these have already been referred to by us. The latest instances were a Beethoven night on Wednesday and a Verdi night promised for yesterday (Friday). This (Saturday) evening Madame Rose Hersée is to make her first appearance.

As previously announced, the new season of the Carl Rosa Opera Company will open, at the Lyceum Theatre, on Monday next, with Cherubini's opera "The Water-Carrier." We have already given an outline of the arrangements, which promise to be of even greater interest than those of the past season at the Princess's Theatre. At the Alexandra Palace, next Thursday, the Carl Rosa company will perform Bellini's opera "La Sonnambula," and, on Saturday next, Wallace's opera "Maritana" will be given by this company.

Under the title of the "London West-End Concerts," some pleasant music may be heard just now at the Langham Hall, under the direction of Dr. Bernhardt.

THEATRES.

The Haymarket inaugurated the coming season on Saturday with an entertainment in which Mr. John S. Clarke was the prominent figure. For this purpose "The Heir at Law" and "The Widow Hunt" were revived, and this great comedian appeared as Dr. Pangloss and Major Wellington De Boots. Nothing can be more complete than Mr. Clarke's acting in these parts, in which the perfection of finish is combined with originality of idea, the union placing the actor at the summit of his profession. Throughout the artist is conspicuous, cultivated to the full extent of his genius: with one fault, however—he wants the talent to conceal the art of which he makes such abundant use. Mr. Clarke was well supported in both dramas, which maintained their old influence over the audience, and commanded frequent applause and laughter.

Mr. Creswick appeared at the Standard last Saturday in "Hamlet" to an overfilling house.

THE TEACHING OF GRAMMAR.

Mr. J. Macleod, one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools in Scotland, in his last report refers as follows to the teaching of grammar in schools:—The great fault in the teaching of grammar is that it almost overlooks the true end of grammar, which is, according to the old definition, "The art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety." Indeed, it seems to me that it is hopeless to expect a restoration of this true end to its proper place until "parsing" and the "analysis of sentences" are abolished. I do not undervalue "parsing" and "analysis" as an exercise of some mental value; what I insist upon is that grammar, if properly taught, would, as a mental discipline, be immensely more important than the barren exercises which now usurp its place, besides its direct bearing upon the utterances of the pupil ever afterwards. At present one not unfrequently hears an educated person say, "Well, I scarcely know a single rule in grammar, and I write correctly for all that." The truth is, however, that in consequence of this "scarcely knowing a single rule" very few educated people indeed either speak or write the English language correctly. Members of Parliament, barristers, and clergymen speak it incorrectly; newspaper-writers—penny and sixpenny—write it incorrectly; and there are not wanting, in this profane age, daring people who will assert that the bluebook reports of her Majesty's inspectors are by no means a well of English undefiled. And then, what pedantic productions, even of their own kind, most of our grammars are! Not to mention such philosophical changes as "the definite article" into the "distinguishing adjective;" instead, for example, of explaining what is the proper sequence of tenses for conveying given thoughts in English, we are told that we have no such thing as tenses in English, or, perhaps, they say we have two, as I forget the exact nonsense on this point. The reason for that assertion is that we do not say "readebam," but "I was reading." Although we do not express our tenses by one word, we still have the notions to be expressed by some collocation of words as well as the Greeks and Romans, who conveyed them by one word. What it behoved the grammarians to do therefore was to give this collocation for the various tenses, and then explain how they should be employed. In a lecture delivered in the month of January, 1872, before the Nairnshire Association of Teachers, Mr. Jolly sketched with great clearness an admirable method of dealing with this subject. He lays it down that composition should go hand in hand with grammar from the very first. The child should be taught, as soon as it begins grammar, the nature of simple sentences, and also to form simple sentences of its own. This instruction is to be elaborated until the pupil becomes fairly acquainted with the general principles of composition. Were our text-books on grammar framed to include this course, the authors would find it necessary to investigate the general types of expression that are employed for expressing ideas related in given ways. And were these taught at school we should see less slipshod writing, and consequently have less careless thinking, than we encounter now in every form of publication.

The autumnal session of Associated Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom to be held at Bristol on the 12th, 13th, and 14th inst., will, we are informed, be attended by representatives to the number of about 150.

A Hospital Saturday collection at Cambridge, originated amongst working men, took place last Saturday. In 1875, when the scheme was inaugurated there, the sum of £200 was handed over to Addenbrooke's Hospital. This year it is hoped that the returns will enable the committee to exceed that sum.

A large party of noblemen of the Principality were entertained, on Thursday week, at a banquet by the Marquis of Londonderry in the Townhall, Machynlleth, in honour of Viscount Castlereagh, to whom a clock tower has been erected by public subscriptions.

The Alcester and Bearley Railway was opened for public traffic on Monday morning. The line runs from Bearley, on the Stratford-on-Avon Railway, to Alcester, a distance of six miles and three quarters, where it joins the Midland system. It has been constructed, at a cost of £67,000, by Messrs. Scott and Edwards, of Chester, under the control of Mr. W. Clarke, C.E., and has taken about three years to complete.—The Severn and Wye Railway Company yesterday week opened their line for the conveyance of passengers to Cinderford, one of the chief towns in the Forest of Dean.—The directors of the Worcester and Abergavenny Junction Railway have, in consequence of the apathy of the landowners and others interested in the district proposed to be traversed, decided to take steps to abandon the line altogether, or to apply to Parliament to allow a diversion to Builth.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LORD RIBBLESDALE.

The Right Hon. Thomas Lister, third Lord Ribblesdale, of Gisburne Park, West Riding of Yorkshire, whose death at Geneva is just announced, was born April 28, 1828, the only son of Thomas, second Lord Ribblesdale, by Adelaide, his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Lister, Esq., of Armitage Park, in the county of Stafford (afterwards the wife of Lord John Russell). He succeeded to the title at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1832; and married, May 7, 1853, Emma, daughter of Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, M.P., by whom he leaves issue three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Thomas, now fourth Lord Ribblesdale, Rifle Brigade, was born Oct. 29, 1854. The late Lord Ribblesdale was formerly in the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

MR. SKINNER FROUT.

We last week announced the death of this artist (whose portrait we now engrave), and also gave a memoir of his life. Mr. Prout had been suffering from a lingering illness of many months. A complication of painful disorders had left him more than once, during the last two years, almost at the point of death. A strong constitution and energy of temperament enabled him, nevertheless, to rally again and again. The news of his death is not, therefore unexpected; yet it will be heard with hardly less regret by his brother artists and his many friends, to whom he had endeared himself by his social qualities and kindness of heart. He was born (to shortly recapitulate from last week's memoir) in Plymouth, in 1806, and was consequently in his seventieth year. All his life his reputation was somewhat overshadowed by the fame of his uncle, Samuel Prout. It was this uncle who encouraged his early efforts, and who doubtless directed him to choose his own branch of architectural illustration. Early in his career he furnished designs for two architectural works, "The Antiquities of Chester" and "The Antiquities of Bristol." The sketches for the latter work were made in company with his friend Müller. The old towns of Normandy and Brittany, and the cities of Belgium and the Rhine, were the favourite fields of his study. His treatment of these subjects partook of the breadth and freedom of his more celebrated relative, but they also possessed a refinement and playfulness of colouring of their own. Early in life he visited Australia, and resided for some time in Sydney and at Hobart Town. A collection of drawings from sketches he made there was exhibited, a few seasons ago, at the Crystal Palace. In these works the range of his art was seen to be wider than might have been expected by those familiar only with his drawings of old cathedrals undesecrated by the restorer, and cities still almost the same as they were in the Middle Ages. Mr. Prout was for many years a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and the last work he produced was exhibited there this season.

The deaths are also announced of Oswald Peter Leigh, Esq., of Belmont Hall, in the county of Chester, J.P., and honorary Major 1st Royal Cheshire Militia (son of the late James Heath Leigh, Esq., of Belmont Hall, High Sheriff in 1845, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.), aged forty-two; — of Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Alford Cooke, Bengal Army; — of the Hon. Robert Champion Vivian, fifth son of Lord Vivian; — of the Hon. Constance Adelaide Harbord, wife of the Hon. Harbord Harbord, and third daughter of Sir Henry J. Stracey, Bart.; — of the Rev. William Henry Parker, M.A., Rector of Saham Tony, Norfolk, and honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral; — of Lieutenant-Colonel Clement John Mead, R.A., Bengal Staff Corps, Engineer-in-Chief, P.W.D., Agra; — and of Major-General Henry Willoughby Trevelyan, C.B., Colonel Commanding Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, younger brother of Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart., of Nettlecombe, and elder brother of Sir Charles Trevelyan.

ARTISANS' INSTITUTE.

The third session of this educational institute was opened last Saturday evening by a successful soirée, consisting of brief addresses, interspersed with songs, recitations, and pianoforte music. The gathering took place at the Institute, Castle-street, Upper St. Martin's-lane, under the presidency of Mr. Hodgson Pratt, who, during the evening, gave an address on the numerous advantages presented to members by the technical and other classes, and the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, which would subsequently attach to the students.

The opening address was delivered by the Rev. Henry Solly, principal of the institute, who explained the aims and objects of the society. The Artisans' Institute was strictly an educational institute for promoting general and technical education. There was a fitted-up workshop to enable carpenters and joiners, patternmakers, turners, enginefitters, cabinetmakers, bricklayers, compositors, and art-workmen to improve their skill and enlarge their knowledge of their trade. The training of Continental workmen at the present day was thoroughly technical and practical, but was at the same time accompanied by a high degree of general culture; and if this enlarged and thorough training could be imparted to English workmen it would enable them to produce better work, compete with foreign workmen, and benefit their own country and homes. Ladies introduced by members could join most of the classes, including the stained-glass and china-painting classes; and members of working-men's clubs were admitted on payment of class-fees, without being members of the institute. About two thirds of the classes were open to persons not members of the institute. Before concluding Mr. Solly paid a graceful tribute to the memory of Lord Lyttelton, and announced that the bust of that philanthropic nobleman at the head of the room, and the medallion of Dean Stanley, the president of the Working-Men's Club Institute, had been presented to the Artisans' Institute by Mrs. Ackroyd.

Dr. Bartlett, F.C.S., during the evening, gave a short address on "The Progress of Scientific Discovery from the Days of the Alchemists and Conjurers to the Present Time."

The ceremony of cutting the first turf of the Golden Valley Railway was performed by Lady Cornwall on Thursday week.

The Margate Town Council has agreed to the purchase of land between that town and Ramsgate as the site of a fever hospital for the Isle of Thanet.

The Very Rev. Dean Stanley delivered a lecture at the Spa, Scarborough, last Saturday afternoon, on the Catacombs of Rome. There was a large attendance. The proceeds of the lecture were devoted to the bazaar fund of St. Mary's parish.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BARROW HEDGES, EMILE F, MISS JANE D, CANT, WOOLWICH CHESS CLUB, J SOWDEN, W V G D.—The solutions are correct so far as they go, but you have all omitted the variation consequent upon Black playing 1. B to Q B 8th in Problem No. 1691. J GILEN and A E GRIFFIN.—True; but how about the defence of 1. P to K 4th, which is the whole gist of the problem?

J C HART.—Altogether wrong.

W S.—We referred to the *Berlin Schachzeitung*. We are well aware that the Leipzig magazine was in existence.

H B BIRD.—Many thanks for your courteous letter. The games referred to have never reached us.

W B FISHER.—Accept our best thanks for the game.

A B S.—Such contributions are always most welcome.

J G C.—Many thanks for the problem.

A J S.—You will find the variation in all the modern "books."

J H FEARD.—Such a statement must either have been a joke or a misprint. It is impossible that it could have been made in earnest.

ALPHAL.—We really know nothing of the club in question.

H SCHLETSNEER.—We are greatly obliged by the information.

TYRO.—The problem is quite correct. If Black play 1. B takes R, White mates with Rook at Q 3rd. "King or Knight mates" was a palpable misprint for "Rook or Knight."

PROBLEM NO. 1696.—Additional correct solutions received from Emile F, E H H V, J H S. Those by G H V, J W Dickson, F P Wrentham, R H Brooks, Bude, are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 1697.—Correct solutions received from WEE PAWN, R W S, J H P, E Malden, R S, CANT, W F PAYNE, MARTYN, J K, A WALKER, E H H V, G H V, W LEESON, J K S, J SOWDEN, S T P, WOOLWICH CHESS CLUB, A R K, LATTA, EAST MARDEN, J M TURTON. Those by F P WRENTHAM, BUDDE, G B TOMS, A H EMPSON, are wrong.

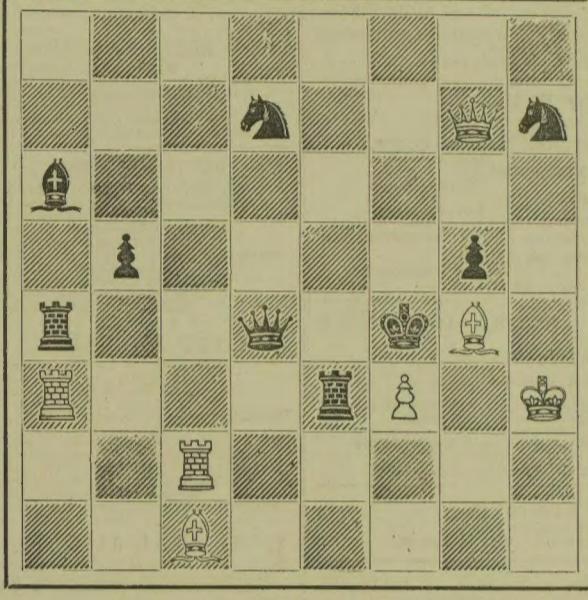
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1697.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 6th	P to K 4th (a)	2. Q to K R sq, and mates next move.	
(a) 1. K to K 5th or 7th	2. Q to Q 4th, &c.	Other variations obvious.	

PROBLEM NO. 1699.

By H. W.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENARY TOURNAMENT.

This Tourney commenced on the 16th of last month, in the rooms of the Philadelphia Chess Club; but the entries were not nearly so good as had been anticipated, nine gentlemen only having sent in their names. They are as follow:—

Mr. L. D. Barbour ...	Philadelphia.	Mr. J. Mason ...	New York.
Mr. H. C. Bird ...	London.	Mr. V. Martinez ...	Philadelphia.
Mr. H. Davidson ...	Philadelphia.	Mr. A. Roberts ...	Philadelphia.
Mr. Jacob Elson ...	Philadelphia.	Mr. P. Ware, jun. ...	Boston.
Mr. Max Judd ...	St. Louis.		

The first prize will be at least 300 dols., together with a silver cup presented by the Governor of Arkansas; second, 200 dols.; third, 150 dols.; fourth, 100 dols.; fifth, 75 dols. The absence of Mr. Mackenzie (New York), Mr. Hosmer (Chicago), Mr. Neill (Philadelphia), and Mr. Elder (Detroit) was a source of general regret, as it had been generally expected that all these gentlemen would take part in the tourney. On the opening day Messrs. Bird and Mason tried conclusions, and after an arduous battle, which was prolonged over two sittings and extended to ninety-one moves, the latter proved victorious. We append the game in question:—

(King's Bishop's Pawn Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K B 4th	P to K B 4th	45. K to K R 2nd	Q to B 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	46. Q to Q sq	Q to K 2nd
3. P to K 3rd	P to K 3rd	47. Q to K B 3rd	K to Kt sq
4. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to K 2nd	48. R to Q 6th	K to R 2nd
5. B to Q Kt 2nd	Castles	49. Q to Q 3rd	K to Kt sq
6. P to Q 3rd			

The early advance of the Queen's Pawn in this form of the close opening is, we think, an error, as it leaves the King's Pawn weak and unsupported. In actual play we have found it better to play B to Q 3rd a good move at this juncture.

6. P to Q 3rd		50. Q to Q sq	K to R 2nd
7. B to K 2nd	B to Q Kt 2nd	51. Q to K sq	Q to K sq
8. Castles	P to Q B 4th	52. R to Q 3rd	Q to Q H sq
9. Kt to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q R 3rd	53. R to K Kt 3rd	R takes R
10. P to Q B 4th	Kt to Q B 2nd	54. K takes R	Kt to Q 5th
11. Q to K sq	K Kt to K sq	55. B takes Kt	P takes B
12. R to Q sq	B to K B 3rd	56. Q to Q 2nd	Q to K 5th
13. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q 3rd	57. K to K B 2nd	K to K Kt 3rd
14. Kt to K 5th		58. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th
White would obtain no advantage from 14. P takes B P.		59. Q to K 2nd	P to K R 5th
14.	B takes Kt	60. Q to Q 2nd	P takes P (ch)
15. Q P takes B	Kt to K 5th	61. K takes P	Q to K 8th
16. Kt to Kt sq	Q to K 2nd	62. Q takes Q P	Q takes Kt P (ch)
17. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q R to Q sq	63. K to K R 4th	Q to K 5th
18. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	64. Q to K 2nd	Q to Q 6th
19. Q to Q B 3rd	P to Kt 4th	65. Q takes K P	Q takes Q R P
20. B to B 3rd	B takes B	66. Q to Q 8th	K to K B 2nd
21. R takes B	P takes K	67. Q to B 6th (ch)	K to K sq
22. P takes R	K to R sq	68. Q to R 8th (ch)	Q to K B sq
23. Q to Q 3rd	Kt to K sq	69. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Q sq
24. R to K R 3rd	R to K Kt sq	70. Q to K B 3rd	Q to K 5th
25. Q to K B 3rd	R to Q Kt sq	71. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd

Clearly with the object of preventing the adverse Queen being pried to Kt 7th. The game is already beginning to assume a drawn aspect.

26. R to Q 3rd	R to K Kt 2nd	72. K to Kt 5th	Q to Q B 6th
27. Q to Q sq	Kt to B 2nd	73. Q to K Kt 2nd	P to Q R 5th
28. K R to K Kt 3rd	Q R to K Kt sq	74. K to Kt 6th	Q takes Q B P
29. R takes R	R takes R	75. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)	K to K sq
30. B to Q B 3rd		76. Q to K 4th	Q to K 5th

Mr. Bird considers that this move was an error, which enables his opponent to obtain the superiority in position. He is of opinion that he ought to have played 30. Q to K B 3rd.

31. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q R 3rd	77. Q to K B 2nd	P to Q R 6th
32. B to K sq	Kt to Q Kt sq	78. P to K R 4th	Q to K 7th
33. R to K R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	79. Q to Q B 5th	P to Q R 7th
34. R to K B 3rd	R to K Kt 5th	80. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
35. R to K B 2nd	Q to Q sq	81. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to K 6th
36. R to K B sq	Q to K 6th (ch)	82. Q to K B 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
37. P to K R 3rd	R to K Kt 3rd	83. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
38. B to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	84. Q takes Q P (ch)	K to K 3rd
39. R to K B 2nd	Q to K 2nd	85. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to R 4th
40. R to K B 3rd	P to Q R 4th	86. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to R 5th
41. R to Q 3rd	R to K Kt 2nd	87. Q to B 4th (ch)	K to R 6th
42. B to K sq	K to K Kt sq	88. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to K 6th
43. B to K B 2nd	P to K R 3rd	89. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B 6th
44. Q to K R 5th	K to K R 2nd	90. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to Q 6th

The position is peculiar. At first sight it would appear that White might secure a drawn game at this point by 1. Q to K R 8th, which would enable him to give a pawn check if his opponent unguardedly pushed his pawn to Q R 8th. Mr. Bird, however, doubtless saw that Black had an unanswerable reply to the move in question in 1. Q to Q R 6th. The whole of this difficult end-game is very ably played by Mr. Mason.

81.	K to Q sq	91. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 6th
82. Q to K B 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd	92. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to K 6th
83. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd	93. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to K 6th
84. Q takes Q P (ch)	K to K 3rd	94. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to K 6th
85. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to R 4th	95. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to K 6th
86. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to R 5th	96. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to K 6th
87. Q to B 4th (ch)	K to R 6th	97. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to K 6th
88. Q to B 5th (ch)	K to K 6th	98. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to K 6th
89. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	K to B 6th	99. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 6th
90. Q to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 6th	100. Q to K 6th (ch)	K to K 6th

and White resigned.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated Oct. 18, 1874, and April 1876, of the Most Hon. Francis Nathaniel, Marquis Conyngham, late of No. 5, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, and of Slane Castle, Meath, Ireland, who died on July 17 last, were proved on the 25th ult. by the Right Hon. Charles John, Baron Colville, of Culross, and John Henry Benbow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £500,000. The testator directs that £100,000, and such amount as he may after the date of his will pay or agree to pay for the purchase of any property in the county of Kent, are to be raised out of his real estate in England and Wales, and are to form part of his residuary personal estate; subject thereto, he devises the said real estate and all his real estate in Ireland to the use of his eldest son, George Henry, Earl of Mountcharles (now Marquis Conyngham) for life, with remainder to his eldest son, Henry Francis, Viscount Slane, for life, with remainder to his first and every other son, according to their several and respective seniorities in tail male. His leasehold property is settled in a similar manner. To his son Lord Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, and his daughters, Jane, Lady Churchill,

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